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PACT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE SESSION BEGINS

LD220925 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0910 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Sofia -- The session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact began in Sofia today.

Further details on the summit meeting of this military alliance, which is meeting behind closed doors in the Boyana conference complex in Sofia, have not been revealed. According to an already established agenda for such sessions, the delegations of the member-countries, which include government premiers and defense and foreign ministers, are discussing the current international situation and are coordinating important actions on foreign policy.

It is assumed that the Political Consultative Committee will meet today and tomorrow and that a joint document will be issued at the end of its proceedings. It has been intimated that the document could well contain some fresh Warsaw Pact proposals to reduce the arms race, especially the nuclear one, to prevent the militarization of space, and to renew detente and dialogue with the NATO alliance.

Airport Welcome

WA221630 [Editorial Report] Sofia BTA in English at 1544 GMT on 21 October reports that the following officials welcomed the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee delegation at Sofia Airport: Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and president of the State Council; and members of Bulgaria's party and state leadership grisha Filipov, Colnel General Dobri Dzhurov, Yardan Yotov, Milko Balev, Petur Tanchev, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, (as recieved), Stanko Tororov, Todor Bozhinov, Mhudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Girgor Stoickov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stanish Bonev, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zerev, and Emil Khristov; as well as GDR Ambassador Egon Rommel, PPR Ambassador Wladyslaw Napiera, Romanian Ambassador Liviu Minda, Soviet Ambassador Leonid Grekov, Hungarian Ambassador Gyula Dyovai, and CSSR Ambassador Wazlav Janousek

USSR Marshal Kulikov Arrives

LD211712 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1627 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Sofia 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- It has been officially reported that delegations of the Warsaw Pact countries have arrived in Sofia to take part in the next session of the Political Consultative Committee of this miltiary alliance.

It has also been reported that Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, has also arrived.

Honecker, GDR Delegation Arrive

LD211708 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1434 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, 21 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR delegation to the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, which is to take place on 22-23 October in Sofia, arrived in the Bulgarian capital this afternoon.

The delegation is headed by General Secretary of the SED central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker.

At the airport the delegation was fraternally welcomed by the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, Todor Zhivkov, and other personages from the Bulgarian party and state leadership.

The GDR delegation comprises members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, Central Committee secretary; Army General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of defense; and Central Committee Secretaries Egon Krenz and Guenter Mittag; as well as SED Central Committee member Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs.

Also present at the welcome were members of the BCP Central Committee Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs; Dobri Dzhurov, minister of defense; and Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretary; as well as BCP Central Committee Secretary Dimitur Stanishev.

A military ceremony took place in honor of the GDR delegation.

PPR's Jaruzelski Arrives

LD211659 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] On the eve of the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee delegations of individual Pact states are arriving in Sofia.

The Polish delegation headed by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee arrived this afternoon and was greeted by representatives of the highest party and state authorities of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Todor Zhivkov.

Husak-Led Delegation Arrives

LD211639 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Bulgaria -- The CSSR delegation, headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and President of the Republic, arrived by air in Sofia today for the session of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee. The delegation further comprises: presidium members of the party's Central Committee; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; and Vasil Bilak and Milos Jakes, secretaries of the party Central Committee; Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, and minister of foreign affairs; and Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense.

Gustav Husak and the delegation members were cordially welcomed by Sofia Airport by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and other higher party and state representatives of Bulgaria. Also present was Vaclav Janousek, CSSR Ambassador in Bulgaria.

Following the CSSR and Bulgarian national anthems, and after inspecting the honorary unit of the Bulgarian People's Army, members of the CSSR delegation left for their residence.

Janos Kadar Arrives

LD211833 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 21 (MTI) -- Led by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP], the Hungarian party and Government delegation to participate in the coming session of the Political Consulting [as received] Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization arrived in Sofia Monday afternoon. The delegation includes Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Committee [as received] of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, and Army General Istvan Olah, minister of defence, members of the HSWP Central Committee.

The delegation was met at Sofia airport which was decorated with the national flags of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party CC and chairman of the Council of State, Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP CC Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP CC, Petur Mladenov, foreign minister, and Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of defence, members of the BCP CC Political Committee. Also present was Gyula Gyovai, Hungarian ambassador to Bulgaria.

Todor Zhivkov first welcomed Janos Kadar. The delegation was given military honours and the national anthems of the two countries were played.

Ceausescu Arrives

AU211820 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, arrived this afternoon in Sofia to participate in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries. At Sofia's international airport Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was welcomed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly; Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of national defense; and other Bulgarian party-state leaders.

The ambassador of our country to Sofia and members of the embassy staff were also present.

Bulgarian Pioneers presented flowers to the guests. The national anthems of the SR of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria were played. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, accompanied by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, reviewed an honor guard present at the airport. Many Sofia inhabitants gathered at the airport extended a warm and friendly welcome to him and cheered about the traditional, sound ties between our Communist parties and neighboring and friendly countries and peoples.

ALIA DECORATED IN CEREMONY ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

Marko Presentation Speech

AU180925 Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 18 Oct 85

["From the Speech of Comrade Rita Marko" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 18 (ATA) --Dear Comrade Ramiz, dear comrades, the Presidium of the People's Assembly has charged me to hand over to you, in the presence of the comrades of the Political Bureau, the Central Committee of the party, the government, representatives of the mass organisations and many other comrades and friends, the high decoration of the Hero of Socialist Labour, that it, at the proposal of the Central Committee of the party, awards you on occasion of the 60th anniversary of your birthday, Comrade Rita Marko said among others.[sentence as received]

Your life, Comrade Ramiz, is the life of a brave partisan fighter and of a consistent militant communist, is the life of an untiring industrious man and outstanding leader of the party, is the life of a devoted builder of our socialist society.

You belong to that generation which became one of the main pillars of the national liberation war and who later on put in the service of the construction of the new Albania all the strength of his revolutionary spirit, his boundless love for the homeland, his creative mind.

For a very long time you have taken part in the youth leadership, where you have claimed distinction not only for courage and bravery, but also for wisdom and organization. Your work for the education and mobilisation of the communist youth has left indelible traces in all its activity.

As a partisan of the first hours you have taken part in the staffs of the outstanding units of the national-liberation army, that with their struggle and blood made a prominent contribution to the liberation of the country and the establishment of the peoples power. It was not accidental that the general commander, Comrade Enver Hoxha, charged you with the task of directing the 5th division that took part in the liberation of Kosova and fought heroically together with the Yugoslav partisans against the fascist and traitors. While carrying out this mission of great responsibility, when you were even less than 20, you showed youself as an outstanding political and military cadre, as one of the most known commissars prepared in our liberation war.

As a soldier of the party, you have served it in all the fronts where loyalty and determination, self-denial and wisdom were required.

The party and people, Comrade Ramiz, have known you as an outstanding fighter in the great battles they have waged against modern revisionists, from the Titoites and Khruschevites to Eurocommunists and the supporters of Mao Zedong thought. You have been side by side Comrade Enver in all the great confrontations and polemics with them.

Allow me Comrade Ramiz to stress in these solemn moments the general opinion of the communists and the entire people that they feel happy that in the lead of the party and the country is a loyal disciple and collaborator of Comrade Enver.

Under your leadership Comrade Rita Marko said in conclusion, they will fight, just like they have always fought, courageously and resolutely to carry forward the cause of the socialist construction in our country, to flourish and consolidate further our dear Albania.

Alia Acceptance Speech

AU180923 Tirana ATA in English 0830 GMT 18 Oct 85

["From the speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 18 (ATA) -- I wholeheartedly thank the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the Peoples Assembly, all of you, for the great honour you did to me by awarding me such a high decoration.

The high estimation that is made of my work, just as every honour done to the communists, belongs to the party. It is the party which provided our life with a meaning and a revolutionary aim, which gave a direction to the impetus, energies and aspirations of all of us. The party taught us how to fight courageously and resolutely for the freedom of the people and the prosperity of Albania. The party armed us with the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and implanted in our hearts the unshakable confidence in the communist future.

We, the Albanian communists, are rightly proud of our heroic party, which was founded and led for nearly half a century by our dear and unforgettable Comrade Enver Hoxha. There is no greater honour than to be a member of Enver's party, of that party which affirmed itself to be the most revolutionary political force, the most progressive, patriotic and internationalist force the Albanian people have ever known in the course of their entire thousand year long history. The party and Enver Hoxha raised the name of Albania and of the Albanians higher than ever.

The communists and all the working people of our country are proud of the revolutionary consistent adherence of our party, of the valour and determination it has always shown in the struggle against various imperialists and reaction. They are proud of the unwavering struggle it has waged to denounce the Titoites, Khrushchevite, Chinese revisionists and others. The great merit of our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha in this struggle lies in the fact that they did not only tear the masks from the renegades of communism and carried firmly forward the cause of socialism in Albania but that through the Albanian example they also proved the vitality of socialism and Marxism-Leninism.

On this significant day for me, I express in particular my profound gratitude, my boundless respect and affection for our beloved leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha. Our people and party have been greatly fortunate to have Comrade Enver Hoxha as their leader in the struggles and battles in which the fates of new Albania and of the victories of revolution were determined. Our generation have also been happy to work under his direction. To all of us, Comrade Enver Hoxha has been not only our leader, but also our great teacher and comrade.

FURTHER ON WEEK OF ENVER HOXHA CELEBRATIONS

Officials at Art Exhibition

AU151059 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Tirana, October 15 (ATA) -- In the context of "Enver's Week" and on the eve of the 77th anniversary of the birth of the beloved and unforgettable leader of the party and people, the retrospective exhibition "The Figure and deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha in figurative arts", organized by the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Writers' and Artists' League and the Gallery of Arts was inaugurated in the Gallery of Figurative Arts in the capital on October 14.

Present at the ceremony organised on the occasion were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Manush Myftiu, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Minister of Industry and Mining Comrade Hajredin Celiku, the alternate member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Foto Cami, the Vice-President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Xhafer Spahiu, the Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami, the members of the Central Committee of the Party Pilo Peristeri and Spiro Koleka, the Chairman of the Writers' and Artists League Dritero Agolli, the President of the Academy of Sciences Prof. Aleks Buda and other comrades.

Cami at AWP Organ Conference

AU151055 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Tirana, October 15 (ATA) -- In the context of the 77th anniversary of the birthday of the beloved and unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the editorial cadres of the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT organised in the "Week of Enver Hoxha" the conference "Enver Hoxha and ZERI I POPULLIT". The conference was attended by journalists of the organs of the press, ATA, and radio-television, veterans of ZERI I POPULLIT, correspondents and collaborators and other guests.

Present were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Foto Cami, the chairman of the Writers' and Artists League, Dritero Agolli, the chief of the sector of the press at the apparatus of the Central Committee of the party, Dhimiter Tona and others.

Bekteshi at Musical Program

AU151235 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Tirana, October 15 (ATA) -- On occasion of the 77th anniversary of the birth of the beloved and unforgettable leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the LYUA [Albanian Union of Working Youth] Central Committee and the Tirana District youth committee organized the musical-literary programme "Enver Hoxha Among Us" in the hall of the Palace of Culture in Tirana, yesterday.

Present were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Besnik Bekteshi, the secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Vangjel Cerrava, the first secretary of the district party committee, Piro Kondi, the first secretary of the L.Y.U.A. Central Committee, Mehmet Elezi and other comrades.

GORBACHEV, ZHIVKOV HOLD 'FRIENDLY MEETING'

AU212009 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] On 21 October at the Boyana governmental residence, a friendly meeting took place between Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who arrived today in Sofia at the head of the Soviet party-state delegation which will take a part in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states.

CEAUSESCU, ZHIVKOV EXCHANGE VIEWS IN SOFIA

AU211933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1916 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, AGERPRES 21/10/1985 -- Nicolae Ceausescu general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, now in Sofia to participate in the proceedings of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, met on Monday evening, [21 October] with Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the CC of the BCP, president of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The two party and state leaders expressed satisfaction at meeting with each other again and exchanging views on problems regarding the current stage and prospects of the relations between the two countries and peoples, as well as the world political situation. It was stressed that the economies of the two countries offered wide opportunities for the deepening and diversification of the Romanian-Bulgarian relations and expressed the determination to act for their steady development.

The talks covered aspects of the international life and especially questions linked to the intensification of the activity for disarmament and defence of peace.

The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

BTA ASSESSES PACT SUMMIT'S IMPORTANCE

AU221054 Sofia BTA in English 1029 GMT 22 Oct 85

["Awareness of the Historical Responsibility" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 22 (BTA commentator Todor Stoyanov) -- The session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries started in the capital of Bulgaria.

All people who regard peace as a universal value have centered their hopes on this session. No doubt the decisions, which are going to be adopted by the leaders of the socialist countries in Sofia, will be directed against nuclear adventurism and will be to the best interest of peace.

The tradition to go against the opposing political winds with dedication and strong will will undoubtedly be continued at this summit as well. Especially now, at a time when Atlantism and its most extreme manifestations are endangering humanity's hopes for peace in the world.

Goodwill and the examination of modern life from the point of view of peace and awareness of the responsibilities have always been significant characteristics of the atmosphere of the supreme forums of the Warsaw Treaty no matter where these were held.

This will also be the case today, when the roads leading to the preservation of peace must be defended in a situation exacerbated by imperialism. In this sense the Sofia forum will symbolize the most up-to-date point in the efforts of the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries to show the most adequate for our time ways to come out of the gravitational field of confrontation, to which world politics have been pushed by the force of imperialism.

It is no easy task to find and defend peaceloving solutions to the benefit of both social systems in a situation in which one of these -- the Western, as represented by the U.S. -- is aspiring towards a dictate backed by military force. This has brought about the requirement for socialism to continue with its constructive efforts aimed at enforcing the peaceful variant of the development of international relations.

The forum in Sofia will demonstrate this.

It is quite natural to expect that the session will make highly efficient and applicable for the current situation contributions to the positive development of the East-West relations. These expectations are rooted in the current policies and initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty, in its mission of a defender of dialogue and negotiations as a means which cannot be substituted with the strength of weapons and the weapons of strength.

The Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries will provide a continuation to all that the U.S.S.R. and the socialist countries can do for the halting of the arms race and the putting up of barriers before the militarization of space. It will establish the conditions for a constructive and fruitful meeting in Geneva between Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The development of ideas and initiatives at the meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries in Sofia will undboutedly be held in an atmosphere of realism and good intentions.

One thing, however, must not be expected from this session: The participants will never overlook or forget about Lenin's theory according to which the revolutions duty is to defend themselves when the situation demands it.

ARGENTINE TRADE-ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU191637 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] On 19 October an Argentine trade-economic delegation led by Ricardo Campero, minister of foreign trade arrived in Bulgaria. Juan Barrera, secretary of mining, is also a member of the delegation. Talks will be conducted on expanding bilateral trade-economic cooperation.

At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade.

FURTHER ON UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE ACTIVITIES

Zhivkov Reception, Speech

AU151302 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] On 10 October Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, gave a reception for the opening of the 23d UNESCO session, which took place in a friendly and informal atmosphere.

The participants and guests of this highest UNESCO forum came to the Boyana residence, where they greeted cordially and with applause the first leader of our party and state, who was accompanied by Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, UNESCO general director; Academician Nikolay Todorov, chairman of the organization's General Conference; and Patrick Seddoh, chairman of the organization's Executive Board.

The reception was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Stoyan Mikhaylov.

Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia also attended the reception.

The participants heard with exceptional interest and great attention the speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov. He said:

Esteemed delegates and guests of the 23d session of UNESCO's General Conference,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Comrades, I am pleased to greet you again and wish to express my satisfaction with the fact that you accepted my invitation to be together for several hours near Vitosha, a mountain which is the natural decoration of our capital Sofia.

I know that the work at the present session of UNESCO's General Conference is strenuous and that the problems you are discussing are numerous and complex. Thus, your time and attention are fully occupied. Therefore, I value even more your participation in this friendly meeting.

There is no doubt that the session is a great event in the organization's life, as well as in the life of all participating states. Simultaneously, I would like to point out that from its opening the session became a significant event in the life of Sofia's citizens and our entire public. I think that this will be so until its successful completion.

We as a hosting country tried to secure the best possible conditions for the work of your session, and for your leisure. As far as I am aware, you are generally satisfied with the conditions.

I do not remember who told me that some of you, after learning from the Western press that we have introduced a regime of saving electric energy, brought flashlights and candles to Bulgaria.

We do not hide the fact that we have difficulties in electric power supply. We are used to talking honestly with our population, as well as with our guests. I stressed the same thing at the meeting with the representatives of East-West business circles which took place recently in Varna.

The energy crisis is a general phenomenon, and our country, as you understand, should not be an exception, since it does not want to evoke envy. Joking aside, it is well known that for the second year in a row Bulgaria has been affected by an unusually hard drought. The members of UNESCO's Secretariat, who arrived in Sofia a long time before the opening of the session, can confirm that they have not had any need for umbrellas.

Despite the harsh and snowless winter, and despite the hard spring, summer, and fall crisis, our country's economy succeeded in overcoming the tests of nature without any shocks. Thus the session of UNESCO -- the organization called upon to spread the light of education, science, and culture throughout the world -- will not take place under the light of candles.

You all have noticed that many streets and squares in Sofia are being reconstructed and modernized. Some Bulgarian comrades were concerned that is not going to make a good impression on you, and I was also concerned. However, yesterday a friend of mine returned from Geneva, a major international center, and told me that there is construction work in some streets in Geneva; apparently they also are renewing their canalization. This put my mind at rest. As you see, we encounter again common problems and processes, regardless of the social system to which this or that country belongs. This affords me another opportunity to supplement my thoughts on the global problems on which I dwelt at the session's opening. I assure you that if you decide to hold one of the future sessions of UNESCO's General Conference again in Sofia, you will find our capital changed and even more beautiful, while our hospitality will remain the same.

I wish you all:

-- good health, personal happiness, and new success in your highly noble activity;
-- a pleasant and fruitful stay in our country;
-- pleasant and cheerful mood tonight!

The participants greeted the speech of the State Council chairman with approving applause, which was another expression of their respect toward Bulgaria, the host-country of this great event in the life of the world organization, as well as a recognition of Bulgaria's participation in the organization's life.

This gratitude toward Bulgaria, its people and government was also stressed in the speech of Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, UNESCO's general director. He stressed that it is a great honor for him to reply to the greetings of Todor Zhivkov, the leader of the Bulgarian state. Mr M'Bow again stressed how high the participants in the conference value the warm hospitality rendered to them by the chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the government, and the Bulgarian people. Expressing warm thanks for the hospitality, he expressed confidence that the good conditions which have been created will allow the Sofia session to take place in the best atmosphere possible.

Mladenov, Saudi Delegate

AU171804 Sofia BTA in English 1415 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 17 (BTA) -- Today, Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, received Prince Talal Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud, chairman of the programme of the Arab countries from the Persian Gulf for development of the organization in the system of the U.N. At the invitation of U.N.E.S.C.O., he is a guest to the 23rd session of the General Assembly of the world organization. Mr. Khristotov, minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, was also present at the meeting.

17 Oct Proceedings

AU172044 Sofia BTA in English 1817 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 17 (BTA) -- All speeches read at today's plenary sessions of the 23rd session of U.N.E.S.C.O.'s General Conference emphasized upon the fact that the meeting in Sofia is of vital importance for the future of the organization. All member-countries are aware of the need to carry out constructive reforms. U.N.E.S.C.O. cannot exist without changing in accordance with our rapidly changing world. The changes, however, must not involve the general principles, which have served as its foundations for forty years.

"U.N.E.S.C.O. can remain true to its humane ideas and can develop its work only under the conditions of peace and understanding between the peoples of the world, only under the conditions of tolerance. Therefore we must not be expected to keep silent about mankind's anxieties, about the global danger that is looming over us, the ever increasing arms race, the latent or actual conflicts in different parts of the world. 80 per cent of the educational institutions in Lebanon have been destroyed as a result of the Israeli aggression," stated Lebanon's representative Adil Isma'il.

The delegates of a number of countries: Ethiopia, Egypt, Suriname, Ivory Coast, Chad, Lebanon, Malta, Mauritania spoke in support of U.N.E.S.C.O.'s ideas, in support of cultural and scientific progress and the development of education. They strongly condemned the policies of racism and apartheid and spoke against all forms of aggression and terrorism.

In the end of this morning's session, the delegates applauded the president of the Persian Gulf Arab countries' program for the development of the organizations within the U.N. system, Prince Talal Ibn 'Abd al-Aziz al-Sa'ud. The prince is widely known as a firm supporter of the ideas of international cooperation and of U.N.I.C.E.F., in particular (the U.N.'s Children's Fund). He was a special envoy of this fund for five years (1979-1984). The organization which is working under this presidency has remitted during the last four and a half years the sum of 145 Million Dollars as aid to ten international organizations with the U.N. He has personally extended aid to U.N.I.C.E.F.

The prince was greeted by the chairman of the General Conference, academician Nikolay Todorov; by the president of the Executive Council, Mr. Patrick Sedo; and by Mr. Amadou Mhtar M'Bow, secretary general of U.N.E.S.C.O. They emphasized upon his contribution to the struggle for a better world, for the creation of the conditions under which all nations will be able to develop their cultures to the benefit of human civilization.

The guest expressed his regret over the U.S. decision to leave U.N.E.S.C.O. and stated that this country should reconsider its decision. He stated his full support for U.N.E.S.C.O.'s activities and for the organization's director general and spoke in favour of a sensible, argumented dialogue, of mutual respect and subordination to the views of the majority and against confrontation. Peace, the Saudi Prince said, is the first and most important condition for the nations of the world to devote their resources and creativity in the construction of a new world, a world without hunger and violence, without suffering mothers and children, a world without wars.

The debates of the commissions of the General Conference continued today. On discussion were matters related to the pedagogical sciences, the training of teachers, the future control over the organisation's finances, the forthcoming elections of new members for the Executive Council (Saturday October 19).

Albanian Delegate's Speech

AU201526 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 20 (ATA) -- At October 18 sitting of the 23rd UNESCO General Conference which is holding its proceedings in Sofia, the floor was also taken by the head of the delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Bardhyl Golemi who said among others:

The discussion in this sitting of a number of important issues concerning the education, science and culture as well as of some questions regarding the struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid, against illiteracy and for the emancipation of women etc. can not be detached from the present day international situation, from the struggle and efforts of the peoples for freedom, independence and progress.

By consistently pursuing its correct principled policy, defined by the party and the outstanding and unforgettable leader of the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will always support unreservedly the struggle and efforts of the peoples for freedom and independence, for the affirmation of their authentic values in the fields of education, science and culture.

The Albanian delegation will join its efforts with those made by the freedom and peace loving countries for a just solution of the questions facing this organisation. It condemns the pressures and blackmail of the USA on UNESCO which aim at putting it under the influence of and in the service of American policy. It also expresses its solidarity with the stand taken by the general director, Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bou who defends the principles of the charter and conducts a fruitful activity to enhance the efficiency of UNESCO in the field of the development of education, science and culture.

We appreciate the world progressive culture and art, the achievements in the fields of science and technology contribute to the raising of the material wellbeing and of the cultural level of the peoples. The world progressive culture is a great treasury of the whole mankind, which has been created from one generation to another. It must not be permitted that the present day colossal development of knowledge and science be used to the detriment of the freedom and independence of the peoples, of their moral and material assets.

By fighting for the development of the new socialist culture, the PSR of Albania has consistently implemented in a creative way and in accordance with the concrete conditions of our country the Leninist thesis on the critical revolutionary attitude towards the values of world and national cultural legacy of the past and the present. This stand has been linked with the strengthening of the national character of our socialist culture, a culture which has developed in full conformity with the features of the period we are passing, as a period not of the abolition but of the allsided flowering of the nations and their national culture.

The respect for the values and ancient positive traditions of our culture, their integration and development into our national culture in form and content are not at all "romanticism", and "national narrow mindedness" the ideologist of the imperialist superpowers and chauvinist force of any hue want to present it. [sentence as received]

The development of culture in our country must never be conceived as being closed in its own shell, outside the development of world progressive culture. The PSR of Albania has been and is for relations in the domain of culture, education and science with various countries, especially with the neighbouring ones, by adhering to the principles of equality, noninterference and mutual benefit, without discrimination and prejudices. These exchanges serve the mutual acquaintance of the peoples and the strengthening of the friendship between them.

After speaking about the allround development of education, science, and culture in the P S R of Albania, the Albanian representative said in conclusion: "All the achievements our country has attained during the past 40 years as a free sovereign socialist country are inseparably linked with the name and work of Enver Hoxha, the architect of the new Socialist Albania. In the future, the Albanian people, just as the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania Comrade Ramiz Alia has stressed, will resolutely and consistently march on the road illuminated by the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Filipov, Jordanian Delegate

AU181354 Sofia BTA in English 1243 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 18 (BTA) -- Today, Mr. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, received Mr. Abd al-Wahab al-Majali, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Jordan and minister of higher education. He is staying in this country in connection with the 23rd session of the General Conference of U.N.E.S.C.O. The guest expressed his satisfaction with the conditions offered by Bulgaria as a host of this important international meeting.

During the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, both sides discussed the possibilities for further development of the bilateral economic relations between Bulgaria and Jordan.

Mr. Aleksandur Fol, minister of public education of Bulgaria, and Mr. Spas Georgiev, deputy minister of foreign trade, also attended the meeting.

ANTONOV TRIAL CONTINUES, WITNESSES QUESTIONED

Testimony 16 Oct

AU162006 Sofia BTA in English 1823 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Rome, October 16 (BTA correspondent Khristo Petrov) -- In the absence of defendant Mehmet Ali Agca, who refused to appear in the courtroom, the panel of the Rome criminal court under the chairmanship of Severino Santiapichi went on questioning witnesses today. Five Italian citizens were called in testimony at this hearing. Most of them were summoned as a matter of pure formality, as they were asked to confirm in one word their given [as received] at the first trial (July 1981) or during the three-year-long investigation conducted by Investigating Magistrate Ilario Martella.

The evidence of parish priest Pietro Icerini stirred more interest. On May 10, 1981, the pope was visiting his parish. The date of this visit had been officially announced as far back as the middle of February. The witness said this was not an isolated incident but common practice. Consequently, the schedule of the pope's tours in Rome is made public several months in advance, and anyone could attend these functions disappearing in the crowd. It all depends for what purpose.

At that visit, three days before the assassination attempt, Claudio Melanzoni, press photographer working for the Vatican paper L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO, took a picture of someone amidst the group of onlookers next to the pope whom, after the shooting in St Peter's Square, he seemed to identify with Ali Agca. Now he told the court that he had submitted the photo to a police commissioner of the Italian anti-terrorist squad (DIGOS). Up to this very day the identity of that individual has not been established.

Tomorrow the Court will be holding its final hearing for this week. In the coming days the panel of the Rome criminal court, hearing the second pope plot trial, will carry out the international rogatory commissions in Switzerland and the FRG.

Testimony 17 Oct

AU181231 Sofia BTA in English 0923 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Rome, October 18 (BTA corr.) -- Yesterday's session of the criminal court in Rome hearing the second case on the assassination attempt against the life of the Pope, has been a clear example of the sudden change of the attitude and behavior of Presiding Judge Severino Santiapichi, whenever any witness is testifying in favor of Sergey Antonov and even more when the witnesses are Bulgarian citizens.

This fact was exceptionally conspicuous at the interrogation of Mrs. Silva Petrova Popkrusteva, a long time employee in the office of "Balkan" Airways in Rome. It was as if her calm behavior and firm answers to the tiresome questions, which took more than four hours, irritated the one who had to be an unprejudiced arbiter. She was attacked with undeserved warnings to speak the truth, and what is more they were pronounced with a tone, which aimed only to frighten the voluntary and evidently sincere witness. And if that did not happen, it is due only to the endurance of the woman, who was deeply convinced that she spoke the truth. Despite the attempts to make her hesitate and lose her balance, Silva Petrova flatly confirmed Antonov's alibi for May 13, 1981, and that made the court stop the interrogation.

That kind of attitude, however, was not displayed only towards the Bulgarian citizen. The testimony of Gabriela Lizio, a former employee in the office of "Balkan", had been heard before that of Petrova. She also had been objective and consistent in her description of the working life of Antonov, immediately before his arrest (she had worked in the office during the July-November period, 1982) and that only brought upon her head the "warnings" of the court's president.

No one can object to a judge's right to be strict and demanding. However, for months now the audience in the bunker courtroom has been witnessing the insolent deportment of the convicted murderer Mehmet Ali Agca, his verbal games, his refusals to even attend the confrontations, an obligation set by the law. All this has been met by remarks and warnings which could not have impressed even a guilty high school student, let alone a convicted murderer. All this has made the contrast between the court's treatment of Agca and its treatment of the free and unconvicted people who have been giving witness in favor of Antonov, especially sharp.

Mrs. Maria Lambertuci, porter of the 29 "Pola" street building where Antonov's flat is situated, also gave a very detailed testimony.

She stated that Sergey Antonov's apartment is the only one in the building where the sitting room is divided by a curtain. The owner of all other flats have erected dividing walls. An exception to this is the flat above Antonov's apartment where the sitting room is divided by a sliding door. Slanderer Agca has described this particular sliding door in his testimony about Antonov's flat. This is a very strage "coincidence", bearing in mind the fact that the witness, who has been employed in the building from the time of its erection, was absolutely resolute in her depiction of the two apartments.

As from Monday [21 October], the court will be carrying out court's orders in Switzerland and the FRG where it will be interrogating arrested Gray Wolf Mehmet Sener, allegedly one of Agca's accomplices in the preparatory work for the shooting, and American Rose Hall, who was wounded by the assailant in St. Peter's Square. The hearings in Rome will be resumed on November 5, 1985.

Visit Request 'Not Received'

AU211833 Sofia BTA in English 1809 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 21 (BTA) -- In connection with the statements and allegations which have appeared in the Western press and according to which Bulgaria is still delaying her response to the Rome criminal court's request for a permission to visit Bulgaria and to interrogate certain persons, a BTA reporter asked the respective state bodies to clarify this matter. The answer was short and clear: Up to now the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Ministry of Justice and the Supreme Prosecutor's Office have not received such a request from the competent Italian authorities.

FILIPOV RECEIVES NIGERIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

AU141554 Sofia BTA in English 1207 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 14 (BTA) -- Mr. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, received today Major General Domkat Bali, member of the Supreme Military Council of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; minister of defence and chairman of the Chiefs of Staff United Committee.

The two leaders exchanged views on different fields of the cooperation between the two countries and especially on construction, agriculture, trade and education.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of construction, Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of people's defence and chief of staff of the Bulgarian People's Army.

HUSAK LEADS DELEGATION TO SOFIA PACT MEETING

LD211335 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] A CSSR delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, left today for Sofia for the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

The delegation also comprises members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; Vasil Bilak and Milos Jakes, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; and Col Gen Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense.

The delegation was seen off at Ryuzyne Airport by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; by Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman, candidate members of the CPCA Central Committee Presidium; by CPCZ Central Committee Secretaries Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik; by Marie Kabrhelova and Zdenek Horeni, members of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee; and by Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Also present were directors of departments of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy premiers, ministers of federal government, deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army and other officials of our political and social life. Petur Danailov, the Bulgarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, was also present.

Pioneers presented Comrade Gustav Husak with red carnations. A special airplane then took off for Sofia.

Preview of Meeting

LD221111 Prague CTK in English 1030 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Prague, Oct 22 (CTK) -- The session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee in Sofia wants to contribute to relaxation of tension in the world and to spreading of detente to the military sphere, which is an unchanging and lasting policy of the socialist countries, RUDE PRAVO wrote on the session opening today.

The paper stressed that the socialist states threaten no one, do not seek military supremacy and favour the balance of forces at the lowest possible level. No doubt, then, that the session will be dominated by questions of the elimination of the danger of nuclear war, reduction and limitation of the arms race, mainly nuclear, halting of the militarization of space and return of the international situation to detente. The basic questions of the world situation as well as cooperation between member states will be discussed in Sofia.

RUDE PRAVO recalled that the Warsaw Treaty had been founded as an international defensive military-political organization of equal, sovereign and independent socialist states which essentially differs by its clear-cut defensive aims and principles of mutual cooperation, based on consistent socialist internationalism, from all existing imperialist military blocs.

'POSITIVE SHIFT' NOTED IN USSR-PRC RELATIONS

LD211354 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Presented by Josef Knizat with commentary by correspondent Stefan Babiak; reportage via telephone from Moscow]

[Text] [Knizat] All countries are responsible for the process of disarmament; however nuclear powers carry a special responsibility. It is necessary to recall that China, too, has adopted a pledge of no first use of nuclear weapons. The development of world international relations as well as the situation in the Far East will depend to a large degree on the direction of Sino-Soviet relations: specifically, whether they embark on the path of normalization and detente or on the path of increased tension. The Soviet Union gives its unequivocal support to the former alternative. Political consultations represent a significant barometer of Soviet-Chinese relations, the seventh round of which have ended in Beijing. How are their results assessed in Moscow?

Our correspondent Stefan Babiak has telephoned to give us more detail on this issue:

[Babiak] Frank, steady, and business-like exchanges of views on possibilities for normalizing Sino-Soviet relations and on some international problems. That is how Moscow describes the atmosphere of the talks. As far as their results are concerned, both sides confirmed their attempts to improve and enrich their relations. These attempts have materialized successfully in the spheres of science, technology, and culture; Sino-Soviet contacts are acquiring a dynamic pace in these spheres. This has been clearly demonstrated by the Supreme Soviet visit to Beijing. The present stay in China of groups representing Soviet writers and scientists is also evidence of this fact. Normalization in the political sphere has thus far been hindered by the barrage of preconditions set by China. However, political dialogue will continue next April. In addition, both countries have recently agreed to exchange visits by their foreign ministers. Political consultations have not brought a clear shift forward yet, but a conviction that a positive shift has to occur in this sphere as well prevails here in Moscow.

CPCZ GREETS KOREAN WORKERS PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU112128 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "CPCZ Central Committees Greetings to Korean Workers Party Central Committee"]

[Text] Prague -- On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers Party [WPK], the CPCZ Central Committee has sent the following letter of greetings to the WPK Central Committee:

Dear Comrades,

On the occasion of an anniversary important in your country's history -- the 40th anniversary important in your country's history -- the 40th anniversary of the founding of the WPK -- we are sending you and your entire party sincere comradely greetings and cordial congratulations.

The national liberation struggle of the Korean people against Japanese oppression culminated 40 years ago. The best sons and daughters of the Korean nation, who were fighting with weapons in hand for its independence, rallied in the ranks of the WPK to lead their people to progressive social changes.

Under the party's leadership, the people in the northern part of the country embarked upon building a new, socially just society. Significant successes have been achieved in the development of the national economy, education, science, and culture, in raising the working people's standard of living. The people of the DPRK, their ranks firmly closed around the WPK, are successfully fulfilling the tasks determined by its sixth congress.

Czechoslovak communists and all our people fully support the WPK and the Korean people in their socialist construction work, in the struggle for the realization of the Korean people's just aspiration, the peaceful reunification of the country.

We are convinced that the traditional relations of friendship and the all-around cooperation between our fraternal parties and countries, based on the tried and tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism -- to the further development of which last year's visit by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK and DPRK President, to the CSSR contributed significantly -- will continue to deepen to the benefit of the people of our two countries and the entire community of socialist countries.

On this holiday, we wish the WPK and all Korean people many further successes on the road to building socialism, in the struggle for peace and social progress.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS FOR YEMENI NATIONAL DAY

AU161433 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, has sent 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, a congratulatory telegram on the PDRY's national day -- the 22nd anniversary of the Day of the 14 October Revolution.

The telegram values the results achieved by the Yemeni people in the construction of a new, socially just society, and in the implementation of the demanding tasks connected with the country's economic and social development. It underscored the PDRY's significant contribution to the struggle of progressive forces against imperialism, to the endeavor for a comprehensive, lasting, and just settlement of the situation in the Middle East and to ensuring peace and security in the world.

It expresses the conviction that the ties of friendship and international solidarity between the parties and the people of the CSSR and the PDRY will continue to develop for the benefit of the two countries, in the interest of peace and socialism.

CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal congratulated Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY council of Ministers, on the same occasion.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSS minister of foreign affairs, and sent a congratulatory telegram on the national day to 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, PDRY minister of foreign affairs.

HUSAK SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETING TO UN

LD181911 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] CSSR President Gustav Husak has sent a message to the UN General Assembly on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the organization's founding. It was read at today's festive General Assembly session by CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

The message states that the Czechoslovak people, together with the whole world, festively recall the 40th anniversary of the founding of this universal union of states from all continents, which today is irreplaceable. For our country, whose best sons and daughters honorably contributed to the victory in the struggle of the antifascist coalition on the fronts of the Second World War, this anniversary has great symbolic significance. It is linked in time to the celebrations of the anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czech and Slovak people and the liberation of our homeland from the fascist yoke by the Soviet Army.

The experience of humanity during this tragic period of history must never be forgotten. This is why, during today's tense international situation, the order of the age that people of all continents should join together in the face of the threat of a nuclear apocalypse, comes to the fore. Our peoples always held dear the longing for peace and that it should be collectively secured. Czechoslovakia, as a cofounding member of the United Nations Organization, showed from the beginning its loyalty to its principles and its honorable cause. The UN Charter has become a hope for better days in international relations. It has entered the general conscience as a foretelling of the possibility of solving disagreements not by way of confrontation but by means of peaceful talks, looking for a modus vivendi where military might once dominated.

We highly value the UN Organization's share in implementing the policy of peace, international security and cooperation, the president's message continues. We value it as a forum of multifaceted diplomacy, as an irreplaceable tool for discussion and solutions to the most pressing questions of the present world, such as disarmament, solving regional conflicts, the liquidation of colonialism and neocolonialism, and including questions of an economic, social, and legal character.

The United Nations Organization, however, has been and is put face to face with many serious tests, changes and problems. Although it has not always been successful in dealing with them consistently, its will and potential for overcoming difficulties are nevertheless a witness to its viability. The newest risk of the misuse of the progress of science and technology in the nuclear and space era demand an immediate adoption of certain steps and measures, the message emphasizes. These are in particular to avert an arms race in space and to put an end to it on earth, the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms in particular, and reaching the lowest possible level of strategic balance. The path toward this is shown by the far-reaching initiatives of the Soviet Union, which strictly respect the principle of mutuality, equality, and equal security. They are imbued with a sincere effort to reach a breakthrough in international development and to orient it toward peaceful cooperation and detente.

A responsible attitude of the representatives of all member states of the United Nations Organization to these peace-forming programs would be a manifestation of statesmanlike wisdom which would be praised by today's and future generations.

Gustav Husak's message states that it is necessary to consider the upholding of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems as an equally important order of the age. There is no acceptable alternative to this policy of reason. Czechoslovakia is in favor of the development of an intensive political dialogue making use of all its forms. Today it is not enough to simply declare loyalty to the principles of the United Nations. It is a matter of joint enriching of new thinking in international relations, a matter of new aspects in mutual understanding.

The message also emphasizes the historic significance of the adoption of the declaration on giving independence to colonial countries and nations, the 25th anniversary of which also falls this year. The culmination of the process of emancipation of the enslaved colonial nations remains one of the pressing tasks of the United Nations Organization, as does the uprooting of neocolonialism, the policy of dictate, state terrorism, Zionism, apartheid and racism. More effective fulfillment of its task in peaceful solutions to conflicts and flashpoints of tension, which represent a threat to peace and international security, would contribute to further strengthening the United Nations' authority.

The message goes on to emphasize the pressing need to increase the role of the United Nations in rebuilding international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, on principles of equality, nondiscrimination, and mutual benefit, and in solving global problems such as the protection of the environment, the struggle against hunger, and the backwardness of developing countries. Czechoslovakia supports the idea of New International Economic Order, which would guarantee just interest to developing countries and provide a shield for them against the economic and political dictate of the multinational monopolies and imperialist states.

Strengthening the international prestige of the United Nations will contribute toward strengthening the activity of all peace-loving forces and the international public against the attempts to put in doubt the UN Charter and its authority. A review of UN activity provides evidence of the fact that its potential as a peace creator is far from being exhausted. All possibilities exist for it to provide further incentives, based on the expression of the political will of the participating states, to teach and educate nations to coexist side by side. It can serve as a more efficient vehicle for promoting the knowledge that the security of every citizen and the world as a whole can only be ensured by the use of peaceful means.

At the conclusion of his message to the UN General Assembly, Comrade Gustav Husak states that Czechoslovakia, as it has in the past, will participate actively in the fulfillment of the UN's peace efforts and will always fulfill its pledges in accordance with its UN membership. Czechoslovakia expresses the wish that for the United Nations the forthcoming years will be successful in its meritorious work aimed at the well-being of the peoples of the world.

Chnoupek Returns From UN

LD201316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1130 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly, today returned from New York to Prague. He had taken part in the ceremonial part of the United Nations General Assembly at UN Headquarters.

ECONOMIC, DEFENSE STRENGTH BASED ON IDEOLOGY

AU151523 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial: "New Tasks, New Approaches"]

[Excerpts] Ideological, political-educational work holds a prominent place in the activities of our party. This is not unreasonable: The standards of this work greatly contribute toward raising the party's activity to the level required by our times, in harmony with the growing demands for increased party authority and for enabling the people to understand its policy well, to identify themselves with this policy, and to take an active part in its realization.

Party work, and particularly ideological influence, the inseparable part of it, must be based on winning the people for the party's cause and raising their awareness and activity.

The success of this activity greatly depends on the example set by the Communists, on how they act in their workplaces, in public, and in private. The revolutionary reorganization of society is impossible without changing the people. To form a new man is not only an important goal, it is simultaneously an inevitable condition of socialist development. This is a complicated process, which involves rearing man to achieve high levels of ideology and awareness and an honest and creative attitude to work, and to acquire high moral values and norms. And it is here that the enormous significance of the example set by the Communists for their fellow-citizens lies.

The measurement of the effectiveness of the party's ideological activity cannot lie in the number of adopted resolutions and elaborated plans, or in the number of realized campaigns; it lies in the level of the political awareness manifested in the practical activity of Communists and of other working people.

The first prerequisite of effective activity is that ideological work must be based on a reliable theoretical background, on the results of Marxist-Leninist science; at the same time it must be linked with the tasks of the party's practical policy. It must neither succomb to abstract enlightenmentalism [osvetarstvi] that stands apart from life, nor must it wallow in practicism, defending every and all practices, even incorrect ones. Both deformations weaken, or even discredit, the party's ideological activity, the purpose of which is to consolidate the Communists' communist conviction and contribute to their ideological steeling. That is why we must constantly link theory, which throws light on the future of our society, with everyday practical activities, when we must resolve practical issues from the viewpoint of the principles of our doctrine.

Economics, which was and is the foundation of the development of all spheres of social life, has always played the main role in ideoeducational work. And nothing has changed in this even today. But what must be changed, and as speedily as possible if our country is not to be doomed to lagging behind, is the approach to economics and its development: It is necessary to carry out consistently and unhesitatingly the long-term program formulated by the 16th congress. It has lost none of its urgency, it is the program for intensifying our economy. This is the only path that makes it possible to create resources, to an extent enabling us to ensure both the lasting upsurge of our economy and at the same time also the all-round growth of man, his educational standards, and the satisfaction of his material and spiritual needs.

It is unnecessary to hide the fact that to overcome the extensive approach to economic development, and of the thinking linked with it, is far from being a matter of ideo-educational work; exactly this sphere of party activity presents a considerable

opportunity to a speedier transition to intensive development, which still continues to be much too slow and inconsistent. Whole generations of economic executives, and party and trade union officials, have been reared on the notion that, in fact, the development of our economy is identical with unceasing quantitative growth, with the extensive road; and it is therefore not easy to overcome the vestige of this notion in their minds.

We must also pay more attention to ideological work because we are subjected to increasingly insidious and exacerbated attacks by our enemies; the reactionary forces are escalating the psychowar against Czechoslovakia and other countries of socialism. That is why our activity must be energetic, why it must convincingly explain the advantages of our system and unmask the antipopular face of contemporary imperialism.

The CSSR is a firm component of the socialist community, of the Warwaw Pact Organization. It is aware of its duties, of its contribution to the defense of the entire community, and thus also to the protection of its own borders and the ensurance of its own security and independence. It is one of the first tasks of ideological work to contribute to making every citizen of our republic, and particularly every young person, realize this duty; so that this realization can be reflected not only in this patriotic and international conviction, but also in his behavior. It is in the interest of the entire society that the younger generation continue the work begun by its fathers. It is necessary to charge it with greater responsibility, because participation in the tasks of socialist development shapes its positive and creative patriotism and its attitude toward our society and its socialist system.

We are living at a time when international events are in rapid motion. On the one hand, socialism is consolidating itself, and the national liberation movement in Africa, Asia, and on the American continent is developing. At the same time imperialism, especially American imperialism, is striving to shorten the development and, by constant armament, to acquire a military supremacy which would enable it to dictate its will to the socialist countries and the whole world. By its proposals, the Soviet Union is showing the ways to the solution of the most burning problems of today. Socialism means peace and mankind's happy tomorrow. The whole further fate of the world depends on the economic, research-and-development, and cultural advance of the socialist community.

And we, too, can contribute to this development. The more conscientiously we work and consolidate the economic, defense, and political strength of our state, the greater contribution we will make to averting the danger of war and ensuring life on earth.

The success of our work and of all our endeavor depends on how we succeed in winning all citizens for the noble ideas of socialism and peace, on how our ideological activity contributes to the unity of theory and practice, to the unity of word and deed.

ECONOMIC TIES WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES GROWING

LD082248 Prague CTK in English 1641 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Prague Oct 8 (CTK) -- The importance of Czechoslovakia's economic cooperation with other socialist countries is growing steadily. The Soviet Union's share in Czechoslovak foreign trade has already reached 45 per cent, the share of the other socialist countries has increased to about 40 per cent.

Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Ladislav Vodrazka said at a press conference here today that further growth of cooperation with socialist countries depends largely on the use of new forms. In the 8th Five-Year-Plan period (1986-1990), Czechoslovakia's credit participation in the construction of mining and industrial facilities in the Soviet Union will be ten times higher than in 1981-1985. The largest projects include gas pipelines from Kola Peninsula and from the Orenburg region. Agreements on industrial specialization and cooperation are to be expanded.

Czechoslovakia views as prospective also its cooperation with non-European socialist countries. It has granted credit to Vietnam for a rubber and coffee production development program. The credit will be repayed by supplies of these products. Cooperation is to be extended with Mongolia in the footwear industry and minerals extraction, trade with People's Korea is to be doubled by 1990.

New possibilities of cooperation have been found in Czechoslovak-Chinese economic relations, particularly in the production of lorries and textile machinery. A long-term agreement on economic and scientific-technological cooperation is being drawn up.

Czechoslovakia maintains economic relations also with 130 non-socialist countries. From 1981 to 1984, when Czechoslovak foreign trade increased by 40 per cent, exchanges of goods with this group of countries rose by a mere 3 per cent. Last year, goods worth 7,500 million dollars were exchanged.

Czechoslovakia is convinced that new forms of cooperation can be successfully developed also with partners in non-socialist countries. Czechoslovakia is especially interested in industrial cooperation, cooperation on third markets, and exchanges of experts.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS TO 1990 OUTLINED

LD181610 Prague CTK in English 1347 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Prague, Oct 18 (CTK) -- Electrical engineering will be the fastest developing branch of the Czechoslovak economy in the 1986-1990 five-year plan period, with its output to increase by 60 per cent. The production of electronic parts is to rise by 200 per cent.

The figures were given by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle in a televised interview with Czechoslovak journalists last night.

He noted that a high production increase -- almost 30 per cent -- is planned in engineering. Metallurgical production will remain on the same level. Steel production will decline from this year's approximately 14 million tonnes, but the share of high-quality labour-intensive metallurgical products will go up.

Discussing nuclear power production in Czechoslovakia, Ladislav Gerle noted that two 440 megawatt units will be added next year to the five already in operation, increasing their annual output from 12,000 million to 15,000 million kwh.

Nuclear power stations have so far covered only increases in energy consumption, but from the second half of the 1980's they will start substituting production in classical thermal power stations. This will improve the environment because brown coal-burning stations are largely responsible for pollution.

The deputy premier said that in 1986-1990, energy consumption per unit of the national income is to decline by 2.5-3 per cent (it went down by 2 per cent in 1981-85) and metal consumption by 3.5 per cent (the same as in the current five-year plan period).

Ladislav Gerle stressed the importance of cooperation with Council for Mutual Economic Assistance member states. He noted that Czechoslovakia has concluded agreements on coordination of plans up to 1990 with several CMEA member states -- the GDR, Poland and Romania, and will soon conclude such agreements with other CMEA countries. Cooperation in power engineering and engineering is specified in considerable detail.

He noted that 40 per cent of engineering products exchanged between CMEA member states is produced on the basis of specialization and cooperation contracts. Czechoslovakia is also interested in an agreement coordinating the CMEA states' plans of scientific technical development.

TRADE OFFICIAL ON SHORTAGES OF CONSUMER GOODS

AU151143 [Editorial Report] Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech on 9 October carries on pages 1 and 3 a 1,500-word interview given by Frantisek Chval, first deputy minister of trade of the Czech Socialist Republic, to F. Ladislav. The interview, the date and place of which are not specified, is based on readers' letters sent to the editorial office of ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY "in which their writers point out that they can obtain certain merchandise only with great difficulties."

Responding to Ladislav's questions, Chval first asserts that deliveries to the market are "constantly growing" and the supply of goods on the domestic market is improving. Between the beginning of the year and the end of August this year, retail trade turnover in the Czech Socialist Republic was Kcs3.1 billion higher than in the same period last year. According to Chval, market research has shown that supplies have improved, for example, in "cheese, condensed milk, meat and meat products, sneakers, color television sets, enamelled pots and pans, bicycles, school utensils and materials, and many other products." Chval admits, however, that there are problems in the variety and quality of merchandise and that there is shortage of some products on the market. These products constitute, however, "a relatively small portion" of the total amount of articles that should be available.

Chval goes on to say: "For the time being, demand exceeds the supply possibilities in pork, meat products intended for heating, frozen creams, soured dairy products, fish fillet, pluck, portioned cheese, beans, lentils, and right now also in pickled cucumbers. The frost calamity at the beginning of the year greatly damaged the production of apricots, peaches, and grapes. As far as industrial merchandise is concerned, there are not sufficient supplies of cottonwear for adults, jogging pants and suits, knitted underwear, standard hosiery products, sewing machine needles, girls' ready-made wear made of corduroy, ladies' ready-made wear made of pile fabric, freezers, refrigerators, sewing machines, portable color television sets, Favorit sports bicycles, and some paints and dyes. There could also be a greater variety in leather footwear, individual furniture units [kusovy nabytek], and other products."

Chval goes on to say that there are several ways in which the Ministry of Trade of the Czech Socialist Republic is handling shortages on the market. He says that the matter is relatively easy to solve when problems result from "short-term breakdowns in production, transportation, or distribution." But "there are also products that have been in short supply for a long time because demand is growing faster than production capacities or because of shortages of raw and other matierals that have to be imported."

In such cases trade agencies opt either for the modernization of production or for imports. According to Chval, imports have helped to improve supplies, for example, of textiles and of shoes made of rubber or textiles.

The remaining parts of the interview concern specific complaints of the readers of ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY about the unavailability of certain products. Speaking about the shortage of the popular Favorit sports bicycles, Chval says that deliveries of bicycles are increasing at a fast rate -- from 242,000 in 1980 to 615,000 this year. The supply of regular bicycles is thus "good." Chval admits, though, that demand for sports bicycles is not being met. This year, a total of 81,000 sports bicycles will reportedly be supplied to the market, 45,000 of them Favorits. Chval promises that production of these bicycles will continue to increase in the coming years.

Responding to requests of people from rural areas for more lawnmowers, whetstones for scythes, and juice extractors, Chval says that deliveries of these products will continue to increase and that demand for them should be met by 1986. The same should be true of tents, according to Chval, the deliveries of which will increase from Kcs70 million this year to Kcs84 million next year. Concerning the shortage of equipment for winter sports, Chval says that the expected delivery of 145,000 pairs of cross-country skis, 190,000 pairs of alpine skis for children, 150,000 bob sleighs, 224,000 toboggans this winter should satisfy consumers' needs. In concluding, Chval says that deliveries of "traditional Christmas produce -- lemons, oranges, and bananas" will be higher than last year.

STROUGAL DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO ROMANIA 17-18 OCT

LD171046 Prague Domestic Serivce in Czech 1000 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal left by air today for Bucharest on an official friendly visit to Romania. Its purpose is to contribute toward further deepening and broadening all-around Czechoslovak-Romanian relations.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal is being accompanied by Deputy Federal Premier Ladislav Gerle; Federal Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering Eduard Saul; First Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Jindrich Rehorek; State Planning Commission Deputy Chairman Roman Cizek; Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Alois Hloch; Deputy Federal Minister of General Engineering Frantisek Cihak; Deputy Federal Minister of Electrotechnical Industry Jan Docekal, and Czechoslovak Ambassador to Romania Jan Papp.

Returns to Prague

LD181535 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal returned home this afternoon from his official friendly visit to Romania. He was welcomed at Prague's Ruzyne Airport by Deputy Federal Premiers Svatopluk Potac and Rudolf Rohlicek; Interior Minister Vratislav Vajnar; Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Stanislav Svoboda; and Lieutenant General Josef Marusak, deputy minister of national defense.

HOFFMANN MEETS WITH AFGHAN MILITARY DELEGATION

LD211646 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1429 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin 21 Oct (ADN) -- A military delegation from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) was received today by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense. The delegation is headed by Lieutenant-General Nazar Muhammad, member of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council, and the minister of defense. They were welcomed on the same day with military honors at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport and will visit troop units and teaching institutions of the National People's Army (NVA) and of the GDR Frontier Troops during their stay.

During their meeting at the Defense Ministry, the interlocutors discussed current problems in the international situation. They spoke of the threat to peace posed by the the confrontation and arms race of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States and NATO.

Army General Heinz Hoffmann cordially welcomed the first military delegation from the DRA to the German workers' and peasants' state. The visit underscored the successful development of relations between both states and armies. He stressed the close solidarity between members of the NVA and the sacrificial struggle of the Afghan people and their soldiers against the counterrevolutionary forces supported from abroad. The GDR defense minister told the guests about the current impressive results of army members in the socialist competition held at the 11th Soldier's Action Party Congress where our soldiers achieved a further increase in combat strength and readiness in the 1984-85 training year. With their brothers-in-arms of the Soviet Army and the other socialist armed forces they were engaged in the protection of peace and socialism.

Lt Gen Muhammad conveyed cordial greetings from the armed forces of his country. He expressed thanks for the anti-imperialist solidarity of the GDR workers and soldiers. It played a large role in protecting the revolutionary gains and in furthering the development of the country.

Taking part in the meeting were members of the Ministry of Defense staff; Gerd Koenig, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and the DRA extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to the GDR.

Afterwards, the members of the military delegation paid tribute to the victims of fascism and militarism as well as to the Soviet soldiers killed in the liberation of the German people from Hitlerite fascism. They laid wreaths at the Unter den Linden Memorial and the memorial in Berlin-Treptow.

SINDERMANN HOLDS DISCUSSIONS WITH SRV DELEGATION

LD211757 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin 21 Oct (ADN) -- Vietnam supports the GDR initiatives for the creation of a nuclear and chemical weapons - free zone in Central Europe. This was stated by Nguyen Huu Tho, president of the Vietnamese National Assembly, during a final meeting with Horst Sindermann, President of the GDR People's Chamber, today in Berlin. Nguyen Huu Tho is heading a delegation from the Vietnamese National Assembly currently staying in the GDR that will start its homeward journey tonight.

Nguyen Huu Tho thanked his hosts for the numerous opportunities during their 1-week GDR visit to acquaint themselves with the work of the deputies in cities and villages as well as with the achievements of the people. Important experience had been gained in talks with members of the GDR party and state leadership as well as with workers in many enterprises and institutions. Thus the development of science and technology and their fastest possible implementation into practice were very useful for Vietnam.

Horst Sindermann stressed the significant contribution made by parliamentary work to securing peace against the imperialist course of confrontation and arms drive. The effort by Vietnamese parliamentarians for a reduction of tensions as well as for the creation of a zone of peace in Southeast Asia received international respect and had the unconditional support of the GDR deputies.

The GDR politician expressed his deep sympathy with the victims of the disaster which a typhoon caused this weekend. The GDR supports the Vietnamese people in their efforts to try to overcome the damage as quickly as possible. As they once supported the Vietnamese people in their struggle for national liberation, the people of the GDR now support the vietnamese people in their efforts to rebuild their country, Sindermann said.

The president of the National Assembly invited a delegation from the GDR's highest representative body on an official visit to Vietnam. Sindermann accepted this invitation with thanks.

After their exchange of views, the parliamentarians from Vietnam toured the GDR's state frontier with West Berlin at the Brandenburg Gate.

TISCH ADVOCATES INCREASED DAILY TU INFLUENCE

LD220252 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch today encouraged pushing through a new quality of trade union leadership activity. At a course for chairpersons of the women's commissions in Klein Machnow, he said that one feature of the work style must always be to enlighten the workers about internal and foreign policies so that they can become familiar with the trade union matters arising from such policies. It is also a good idea to keep an ear tuned to all the problems which affect the work place, factory, or personal interests. Harry Tisch included among these the following: living conditions, travel to work, better shopping facilities, better repair and service performance, and a stable supply of a thousand little things. Matters of everyday life should be moved more into the sphere of trade union influence.

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT -- Berlin, 18 Oct (ADN) -- The Australian parliamentary delegation headed by Senator Robert Francis Ray ended its 1-week visit to the GDR on 18 October. During its visit the delegation briefed itself in a number of Bezirke with the composition, tasks and working methods of the people's assemblies and visited historic memorials and places of cultural interest. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1322 GMT 18 Oct 85 LD]

REPORTAGE ON LOSONCZI'S UN ANNIVERSARY VISIT

Meets Nicaragua's Ortega

LD211956 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] New York, October 21 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Monday met in the UN headquarters Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega.

In a cordial atmosphere the politicians exchanged views on topical questions of two countries' relations and on the international situation. Pal Losonczi expressed the solidarity of the Hungarian people with the efforts of the Nicaraguan people for their independence and national rise of their country.

Speech To UN Assembly

LD212012 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] New York, October 21 (MTI) -- Today Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, delivered the following speech at the jubilary session of the 40th anniversary of the adoption of the UN Charter:

Mr President,

Distinguished delegates,

When on 24 October 1945 the Charter of the United Nations came into force, all peoples, including the Hungarian nation, which went through the ordeal of the terrible Second World War unleashed by fascism, deeply believed that, at last, a responsible world body of the community of nations and its fundamental law came into being which was willing and able to fulfill the legitimate aspirations of long-suffering manking for lasting peace. In the light of the cruel experience of the Second World War, we, Hungarians, also attached and continue to attach historic significance to the decision to establish the United nations and to take collective measures for the maintenance of international peace and security and for the prevention of a new world war pregnant with catastophic consequences. At the moment of its liberation Hungary officially expressed its agreement with these purposes, and it continues to look on the world organization as an irreplaceable institution of international peace, security, and cooperation.

Four decades are not a long time on the scale of history, but today a different yardstick is used for the measurement of historical epochs. During its 40 years of existence the United Nations has grown into a really universal organization in our accelerated world and has seen the number of its member states triple. As a sign of fundamental changes that have taken place on our globe, it has been joined by newly independent states which once lived in colonial bondage and had gained national independence by making use of the possibilities created by the emergent pattern of international conditions. It is gratifying to note on this jubilee that the struggle of these peoples for liberation had been greatly assisted by numerous member-states of the United Nations and by the political and moral support of the world organization itself.

We can all gauge what we have profited from the activities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies by the fact that they have come to a compromise in nearly all fields of relations -- political, economic, scientific, cultural, social and human rights — between member-states.

The world organization is a forum for different states not only to set out their views and positions, but also to try to find a common denominator for action to solve the problems and crises of our globe. It is a fact that during the past decades the United Nations has provided a framework and a possibility for achieving quite a few results and has given encouragement to efforts for the solution of international problems, or, at least, for the search of ways and means of meeting them.

I am convinced that over the past 40 years the United Nations, has, despite its problems we all know given proof of its validity. It is a mature organization full of vigor, which has demonstrated its ability to be a useful contribution to dealing with the disquieting problems of our age and bringing about a creative international atmosphere in our complex world fraught with tensions.

The General Assembly continues to be seized of problems of vital importance to mankind as a whole. For there are no greater tasks for us, responsible statesmen of the world, here in the United Nations as well then the curbing of the arms race, the development of cooperation among states, the elaboration of a new international economic order on a just basis, the coordination of the struggle against apartheid and the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, to mention but a few of the pressing concerns of mankind. Now that we celebrate and commemorate, we must not forget for a single moment the common obligation we have undertaken in these matters when joining the ranks of signatories to the Charter. I think that the very fact that such a great number of heads of state and government and politicians of great authority have now assembled in this hall to reaffirm their faith in the United Nations and the provisions of its Charter is added evidence of the raison d'etre of the world organization and the necessity of securing its future. Let us have confidence in that all countries will translate these words of commitment into deeds for the benefit of mankind.

Mr President,

For known and regrettable reasons, my country, the Hungarian People's Republic, was admitted to the family of the United Nations just 30 years ago, as many as 10 years after the foundation of the world organization. On this double anniversary we feel we are a respected, equal and, perhaps it is no immodesty to say, useful member of the organization. The United Nations makes it possible also for Hungary to take an active part in the consideration of all items and questions on the agenda, in the elaboration and adoption of decisions, and we do make use of this possibility. It follows from our policy of principles that we are not a passive spectator of the world's political, social and economic developments, but state our position and try as best as we can to strengthen the spirit of negotiations. The Hungarian People's Republic considers that the multilateral exchange of views in the United Nations and the domain of bilateral relations are equally important and indispensable elements of international dialogue, and is determined to try, in the United Nations too, to promote, by means at its disposal, the establishment of a healthier international atmosphere and a safer world. I do believe that to do so is an honoring duty of all states, small and large, whatever their social system, internal order and form of government.

We, naturally, entertain no illusions, for knowledge of realities is the key to realistic politics. Even the United Nations is unable to solve, from one moment to another, the painful and pressing problems besetting the peoples of the world, not even the most glaring ones. But we are convinced that by the will of governments, our organization can reserve for itself a greater role than it is playing at present in steering a positive course of international processes and relations. It is our endeavour to see that the world organizations will have a wider scope for action in this field and will be able to fulfil its lofty mission as effectively as possible.

With its broad and balanced foreign policy activity fully endorsed by its people, the Hungarian People's Republic is seeking, in conformity with the interests of the country and its people, to ensure its national independence and social development and to contribute to responsible efforts for the survival and progress of mankind. We have reaffirmed this endeavour time and again and I wish to emphasize it at this forum, too.

In accordance with the still valid principles and purposes enshrined in the Charter and acting in cooperation with our allies, we shall continue to make efforts to maintain the dialogue between countries with different social systems, to extend international cooperation, to seek ways and means for a political solution to the hotbeds of crisis, and to strengthen the spirit and practice of peaceful coexistence. Experience cannot but show for every sober-minded politician that, on a long-term basis, restrictions and discrimination, and especially force, are a mistaken path unlikely to be conducive to the settlement of problems faced by individual countries, regions or even the world at large. It is our conviction that mankind has no acceptable alternative to the cultivation and expansion of international relations, unconditional respect for national sovereignty, cooperation based on mutual benefits and negotiated settlement of problems and disputes. Recognition and acceptance of this reality and appropriate action on this basis are, in the last analysis, the fundamental conditions of existence. This awareness is reflected in our relations with the countries of Europe and other countries and is in every foreign policy action we take. In good conscience we accept the corresponding judgement of the world.

The past decades have abounded in crises and armed conflicts, but, luckily, the generations which were born and have grown up in the last 40 years did not have to live through the devastations of a world war. I can say on behalf of the Hungarian people whose centuries-old sufferings, but also its faith in the future are expressed with passionate words in its national anthem, that we should like to see not only the peoples of Europe, but of the entire world to live in lasting peace. It is, therefore, necessary to reach a decisive breakthrough in disarmament, which is the question of questions. The arms race now threatening even outer space has gone beyond every limit that the human mind can soberly conceive of. Appearance of every new system of weapons would add to insecurity, to the danger of mankind's complete annihilation, which it is needless to prove in the light of a welter of relevant facts and figures and scientific arguments known to the world.

Recent years have also seen a series of comprehensive and partial initiatives made by the socialist part of the world for promoting the limitation of nuclear and conventional weapons and to reduce military confrontation to the lowest possible level, in consistent observance of the principle of equal security. The latest initiatives of the Soviet Union, including those presented here in this assembly hall, are of utmost importance in this respect and have our fullest support. We hope that these proposals imbued with a sober appraoch will meet with a reasonable response from, and similar action by the other side.

We are concerned to see that the significant influence and impact exercised on the course of world politics by the extremist circles striving for confrontation and for the aggravation of crisis situations signal a strengthening of unfavourable tendencies in our days. In this connection, too, the relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States is of decisive importance in the system of international relations. It is, therefore, only natural that, in common with others, the Hungarian Government is looking forward with hopeful expectations to the Soviet-American summit in November, the participants of which are expected by the international community to display a no small measure of responsibility.

We are firmly convinced that the only viable way for the world is that of reinforcing every possible element of the course of detente, eliminating the existing hotbeds of crisis, preventing the emergence of new conflicts, clearing the international atmosphere and establishing creative cooperation based on confidence. The organs of the United Nations, all possible international forums and all forms of bilateral and multilateral contacts should be used to advance these ends.

Mr President,

Distinguished delegates,

Allow me to reassure from this rostrum the United Nations and its secretary-general, who enjoys high esteem in my country, of Hungary's support in this endeavour. I am confident that the 40th jubilee session of the General Assembly will carry on its work in a constructive and forward-oriented spirit and will take effective steps toward halting the arms race, strengthening cooperation, and enhancing international peace and security. The Hungarian People's Republic wishes to contribute its share to this pursuit and will act accordingly in the future, too.

Meets SFRY's Vlajkovic

LD220936 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Elemer Csak Report]

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council held cordial, friendly talks in New York with Radovan Vlajkovic, Yugoslav head of state. Relations between the two countries and some foreign political questions were discussed. The two leaders expressed hope that the Soviet-American su-mit would reduce international tension and limit nuclear weapons. Pal Losonczi later held an informal talk with Hungarians living in New York.

LOSONCZI GREETS ALBANIA'S ALIA ON BIRTHDAY

LD221117 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 21 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, congratulated in a telegram Ramiz Alia, president of the People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Albania, on his 60th birthday.

NEMETH DELIVERS SPEECH TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

AU171008 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 11 Oct 85 pp 4, 5

[MAGYAR HIRLAP report on speech delivered by Karoly Nemeth, deputy secretary general of the MSZMP, at the opening of the autumn session of the National Assembly on 10 October 1985 in Budapest: "Karoly Nemeth, Deputy Secretary General -- The Most Important International Condition Required to Achieve Our Goals Is To Work and Live in Peace"]

[Text] "I consider realistic the government's report, its assessment of the situation, its work program. It reflects the country's real situation."

"It sums up the most important tasks which, if performed, are destined to guarantee the development of Hungarian society in the next 5 years. In its content and spirit it is in harmony with the analysis given at the 13th MSZMP Congress, with the set targets and with the main endeavors. We may say that the 13th congress resolutions provide a good basis for independent, responsible administrative activity. The government's report speaks critically and self-critically about the work that has been done, about the implementation of the previous 5-year work program, and about its possibilities and its limitations and takes into account with careful consideration the conditions for further progress. In its entirety it is optimistic, but this optimism rests not on our desires and aspirations but on the responsible weighing up of our attained results and of our existing resources. For this reason, on behalf of the Central Committee and on my own behalf, I am in agreement with the government's work program. I accept it, and I recommend it for acceptance."

"We are living and working in set international and domestic conditions. We ourselves determine our internal affairs, but at the same time we have to take into account the favorable and unfavorable political and economic influences in the world. Because of our resources we must adapt to the world for various reasons. It is in our vital interest to take part in the international division of labor and to further improve our relations based on equality with all countries that are willing to reciprocate."

Our Foreign Policy Serves the Basic Interest of Our Country

"The most important international condition for the attainment of our objectives is that we should live in peace. We consider peace in itself to be one of the most sacred things. However, we take a stand for it not just simply as a condition free from war but as the fundamental guarantee for the mutually advantageous cooperation of countries with different social systems, in order that every people may be able to create and enjoy the fruits of its labor."

"The aggressive imperialist circles do not think this way. They are striving to push ahead the arms race in order to increase the burden on the socialist countries, among them our homeland, to make our construction work more difficult. These circle do not even hide their aim to disrupt the historically developed military balance between the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Alliance by militarizing space and trying to attain superiority. We regret having to come to the conclusion that, contrary to the verbally expressed readiness to negotiate and come to agreement, the concrete proposals for international detente made by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries have met with closed doors. The foreign policy of the Hungarian Government represents the fundamental interests of our people, serves the attainment of the objectives set in common with our allies, the cause of peace. We utilize every possibility for maintaining dialogue, for negotiated settlement of disputed issues, for the suppression of the arms race. We take a stand with total conviction on the side of the Soviet peace initiatives, and we welcome the agreement on the Soviet-American summit meeting."

"My esteemed deputy colleagues, we must do everything possible for peace and to safeguard peace. The most important thing in the service of this is that, in accordance with our national interests, we should improve and strengthen our allied relations with the Soviet Union and with other member states of the Warsaw Pact, and we should raise to a higher level our cooperation within the framework of CEMA. We shall not allow a wedge to be driven between us; we shall leave no doubt as to where we belong, on the side of socialism, on the side of the cause of peace."

"It is clear to us also that outside our borders, the weight of our word, of the opinion of the Hungarian People's Republic, is developing in proportion with the stability of our system, with the Hungarian People's economic and cultural capacities."

Karoly Nemeth spoke next about the great burdens put on our entire society by the tensions of the international situation, by the changes taking place in the international economy which affect us unfavorably, and the processes of our intensive economic development.

"We have left behind a difficult 5 years of which we may conclude that, in realizing correct goals, we are definitely able to count on the support of our people. The Hungarian people showed great political maturity and preparedness to make sacrifices in accepting with understanding the burdens that accompanied the slower than previous growth of the economy, the changes in consumer prices, and the improvement of the economic equilibrium."

"Our workers class, our cooperative peasantry, the professionals who are growing both in number and significance, the entire strata of our society, assist the building of the country by giving their very best. The national collaboration that developed for the sake of socialist goals also fulfills its purpose in a more complicated and difficult period and unites all constructive factors of our society."

"In continuing our political line of alliance we will make efforts to strengthen and accomplish socialist national unity. This effort is based on the lesson that the leading role of the party, based on a correct political line and conviction, is necessary to successfully construct socialism; the exemplary behaviour of the communists is important but the work and reliability of the entire people are essential. This historical realization makes us aware of the fact that to fulfill the program of the government and implement the targets of the congress we require continued national collaboration. Namely, this requires that the party members and non-party members, Hungarians, citizens of other nationality, and people of other ideology continue to work together with goodwill for mutual aims, respecting each other on based mutual confidence."

We wish To Continue Our Present Political Line

"The government's work program is an expression of our resolve to continue the political line pursued heretofore, a line which reflects the Hungarian reality and leaves no room for extremities. It follows organically from our policy that we should examine the social and economic conditions in light of their own reality. Taking stock shows that in spite of the difficulties and problems Hungary has increased both materially and spiritually, that we have maintained the stability of our national economy; that our people live in security. But tensions are also present in our society. The cost of living has risen for certain groups of the population; the real value of pensions and certain welfare benefits has decreased; the conditions have become harder for acquiring housing. If we do not want to fall into error then we must see both sides, we have to appreciate our results; we have to speak honestly about the problems. This and only this can form the basis of a responsible citizen's way of thinking, the starting point of action."

"It is important that we should realistically judge our results and our possibilities, our weaknesses and our virtues, because it would lead to faulty practice if we minimized or exaggerated one or the other. In this connection one must say something about certain distortions of outlook. At times one feels as though in recent times playing down results and the efforts that stand behind them were the obligatory norm. We know that our work, our general situation, provides a basis not only for recognition but also for justified criticism. We do not require so-called success propaganda but we cannot allow the dissemination of pessimism either."

"We have to face numerous problems and difficulties. It is our duty to openly face the problems, and we are ready to do this.

The political situation in our country is characterized entirely by the fact that following the 13th congress and in the spirit of the PPF policy, the parliamentary and council elections proved the significant success of our system and political line. The elections proved that our people approve and support our political line and are ready to take part in its fulfillment. This is the cornerstone of our domestic stability, of the wide-scale national collaboration that is a great, mutually historical achievement of our party and our people. We must also safeguard, maintain, and develop this achievement together and, at the same time, we must strengthen everything that is good and progressive, which is the primary characteristic of our society and we must push back all that is hindering progress."

"We can say with satisfaction that in our country, the great majority of people are industrious and disciplined. They fulfill their duty at work and as citizens; they want to prosper by their own labor and not at the expense of others. There are also many who work even more than the average, who unselfishly serve the republic weal. High respect and recognition to those, the activists working in social and public life, who set a fine and noble example to serve the homeland and public affairs. They are the first to come forward to an appeal -- and even without an appeal -- if help is needed anywhere, if our fellow human beings are in need of support."

"We must also see that indifferent, selfish people exist in our society, too. And there are not a few examples that violate public morality, and civic discipline. The cause of much indiscipline, of human tragedy is immoderate drinking, alcoholism. One can find cases which are completely alien to socialism, to the society of labor, cases of a work-shy, frivolous, sponging life-style, where income is acquired in fact by cheating, though it is said to be cleverness, cases showing a lack of material and moral inhibition. Crime is also increasing in many spheres. All this justifiably causes displeasure and indignation among decent people. It is our duty, by relying on the majority who pursue a decent way of life, to take a more determined stand against this phenomenon. Greater scope must be given to information, to good words, to criticism, to setting an example, to the current outlook and attitude of leadership, direction. Society must also be defended with the force of the law against examples of speculation, bribery, and abuse of power."

We Strengthen All That Supports Progress

At our congress we have also determined that it is also the aim of the government to strengthen the progressive elements in our public affairs and to take steps against behavior and intentions which are antisocial and alien to society and take measures to suppress them. It is in the interest of society that esteem for work that is well done, for useful and valuable work, should strengthen and that this should also be expressed in the sharing of goods. A person who works for it and acquires a higher income by honest means deserves to enjoy the results of his work. This follows from our principles just as much as the fact that, in our social policy, we should pay more need to the needy and implement proportionate taxation that accords with social justice."

"Important significance was placed on a point in the government program, which our party also examined thoroughly at its 13th congress; to somewhat expedite the rate of growth of our economy during the next 5-year plan period and, based on this, raise perceptibly the standard of living," said the deputy secretary of the party. "In this we are united, but similar unity is also required to achieve working and with higher efficiency, and not only in the coming years but in the time remaining in this year. We must do our best to fulfill or at least come close to the set targets of this year's economic plan. This will be vitally important for the foundation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan."

"Public opinion in our country is eagerly following the developments of our economic situation. Many people ask anxiously whether we will be able to reach our goals under conditions where the targets of the national economic plan will not be fully implemented in vitally important branches and where external factors of economic development on the world market will not improve favorably for us even in the coming years. We may responsibly answer this by saying that our economic program sets before the country, before society, tasks that demand big efforts but which are implementable. It is true that we are affected by outside factors which cannot, or can scarcely be influenced by us, but with which we must also reckon with in the future. However, the most important thing is up to us: that we should adapt our thinking, our work, to the higher demands."

"It is the main task of the party, the social bodies, the government, the local administrations, and all working people to explore and utilize the available resources in the socialist system and mobilize all reserves. This is the pivotal point of our progress. It is of historic importance to expand the intensive economic development to all fields of production and business and to increase the profitability of the Hungarian economy. This requires that we progress in the modernization of the economy by gradually increasing productivity during the coming years."

"In the age of accelerating changes, only that country can keep peace with development, increase economic performance to the necessary extent, and improve the people's living standard which makes adequate adjustments to the new and continuously changing conditions. In order to reduce our technological backwardness compared to the world's top level countries and to achieve our goals, we need to modernize the technical and technological basis of production. This requires an adaptable and selective policy. It is necessary to have the courage to break with outdated methods and promote and give preference to all that assists our country in rising to a higher degree of economic development. Resources and means must be focused on the most important fields both in production and research and development. I think, to do this, it is justified to demand more exact consistency, and faster progress which is carefully considered. There are not only economic conditions for this. There is no use spending more on investments if productivity is low, if the new projects cannot fully utilize their production capacity."

"We must be consistent in improving the structural and personal conditions of the intensive economy. We must reach the point where we have leaders in the managing positions of production, consumption, and sales who are prepared and able to do more productive and profitable business, utilizing the technical development and adjusting to market demands, while, at the same time, using the creativeness of employees and the available resources."

"It is an important aim of our economic policy to enforce jointly the requirements of quality and productivity. We must further improve our management system in order to serve our aims as required by the changing conditions and the growing demands of our tasks. In the next, longer period, efficiency, profitability, and the growing rate of the economy and the balance of foreign trade will be significantly influenced by reductions in expenditures, and by the frugal and economical use of energy and materials. It must not be allowed to keep on producing at a loss. Neither can the erroneous attitude and practice be tolerated in which people carelessly give up putting more efforts in producing goods that may not seem at present profitable, but could be made profitable because there is a demand for them. Our party gives great significance to the need to increase the standard of administrative, state work, to strengthen socialist democracy. It is important that we should maintain and further develop the spirit of debate which incites to action, the democratic atmosphere, which characterizes our public life particularly at the time of the congress and at the elections.

"Our system has a firm foundation. Almost all means of production are of socialist -- state and cooperative -- property. Thus, it is an important condition for our progress to increase and better safeguard social property and better utilize its advantages. This condition is furthered by socialist democracy which significantly influences our political conditions. This social democracy plays a constant and organic role in shaping and implementing our political line and is also the necessary and vital motivating force behind socialist construction. It is necessary that the democratic forums operate according to their purpose and not as a mere formality; and that socialist democracy affect all spheres of our public life, our workdays, and also assist in exploring all useful ideas. As the last congress of our party laid down, we shall continue the development of socialist democracy in every sphere of social life, in state life, at places of work, in social organizations, movements, in residential communities. According to our intentions, the independence and responsibility of the representative bodies, of the social and mass organizations, of the local organs, of the enterprises and institutions, will further increase. This will contribute to enabling citizens, directly or through their representatives, to take an even greater part in the management of public affairs, in the preparation of decisions, and in the supervising of their implementation."

"We live and work in conditions where everybody must have an increased sense of his own responsibility for his work and set a personal example. A person who directs and organizes the activity of others should carefully consider the conditions required to fulfill the tasks and should show an example in work and in personal conduct. A person who fulfills an official function, let him not give ground to bureaucracy, let him manage people's affairs decently, let him act with merit and responsibility. A person who works in production, let him handle materials and energy more thriftily, let him make a product of better quality. Society expects the same kind of responsible, high-quality work from those who deal with teaching and education, skilled worker training, public education, healing, the health service, the guaranteeing of public law and order, and from those who pursue other forms of useful activity. Every one of our compatriots has a personal role and responsibility in the way our people prosper, the way our future develops.

"By all this I wish to stress that in the scheme of human values we must place work and performance in the first rank, realizing the requirement that working hours should really be time for work. Everybody can be expected to give, in the legal working hours, what his capabilities allow. Now is the time for real activities, activities that increase the competitiveness of production, improve the general mood of society, develop our democratic conditions, strengthen human relations, and increase responsibility toward one's fellow man."

Responsible Working Is Required.

"The tasks outlined in the government report clearly show the direction of our work. It is my conviction that the realization of the government's program is something we all carry close to our hearts and every Hungarian citizen is imbued with a sense of responsibility in working toward it, and in the coming period will guarantee that our economic and cultural life might develop for the good of the entire country, of our people. Our present achievements are based on important and hard work. The tasks facing us require disciplined, conscientious, and higher-quality work. We may surely trust that we are capable of fulfilling these tasks because during the decades of socialist creativity we acquired more means, opportunities, and experience in developing our country.

The unity of our party, our government, and our people is the guarantee that we will master our difficulties and solve our growing problems.

"I can assure you that all bodies and organizations within the Communist Party will work valiantly to fulfill those aims outlined in the government program," said Karoly Nemeth concluding his speech.

FORUM OFFICIAL ANSWERS JOURNALISTS' QUESTIONS

AU181519 Budapest NEPZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Oct 85 p 3

[MTI report on press conference held by the spokesman of the Hungarian delegation at the Budapest Cultural Forum on 15 October: "The Press Conference of the Hungarian Delegation's Spokesman"]

[Text] After the plenary session of 15 October, Gabor Drexler, the spokesman of the Hungarian delegation, met with representatives of the domestic and foreign press. He stressed that Hungary regards it as a great honor for Budapest to host this important conference. Quoting Premier Gyorgy Lazar's words at the opening session, he said: Our country will do all it can to make sure that the conference carries out its activity under adequate conditions.

The Hungarian delegation is, of course, only one among the 35 national delegations participating in the conference, but as the host, it is aware of its responsibility to make sure that the participants work in a constructive atmosphere. In his introductory statement, Drexler finally pointed out that the Hungarian delegation wishes to act in the spirit of openness and thus aid considerably the work of the press.

Answering a question put by APA, the Austrian press agency, the spokesman mentioned the issue of the foreign citizens who came to Budapest as tourists and wished to organize outside the Budapest cultural forum without prior permission from the Hungarian authorities. He pointed out that the Hungarian Government will do everything to ensure the smooth running of the cultural forum, for which it takes responsibility. In the spokesman's view, the Hungarian authorities obviously regard the planned event as contradictory to the goals of the forum and one that would disturb its work and atmosphere; therefore, they did not agree to it.

At the same time, he stressed that at the forum, every participant can freely express his opinion on the issues listed on the agenda.

MARJAI DEPARTS ON CANADIAN VISIT 19 OCT

LD191941 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 19 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, left for an official visit to Canada Saturday [19 October] on the invitation of the Canadian Government. Jozsef Marjai is to have talks on the development of bilateral relations with the political and economic leaders of Canada.

SCIENTISTS MEET, NOTE 'NEGATIVE EFFECTS' OF SDI

LD211517 Warsaw PAP in English 1406 GMT 21 Oct 85

[By PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, Oct. 21 -- An international meeting of Eastern and Western military scientists and experts, who for two days dealt with the problem of possible militarization of outer space and questions of making peaceful use of outer space, ended here Sunday [20 October]. A great conformity of opinions on negative effects of militarization of outer space, planned by the U.S. Administration, emerged during the debates.

Poland's representative Dr Andrzej Karkoszka from the Warsaw Institute of International Affairs stressed that the development of technology made the struggle against Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, SDI, much more difficult than at the end of the 1960s when peace forces managed to hal' the development of [word indistinct] ABM system.

Poland's representative pointed to the fact that the development of militarization of outer space was based on technological solutions that can be used in other spheres of armament, causing new threats.

Karkoszka reminded participants in the meeting of proposals made by Polish Prime Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski that the latter had forwarded during the U.N. debate to prepare a study on all aspects of militarization of outer space as there is a need to objectively show these aspects to gain support of possibly the greatest number of countries for the programme of peaceful development of space technology.

The meeting like the one held in Vienna shows that such a study could focus on an alternative programme of cooperation with the aim of making peaceful use of research in outer space.

ROME DAILY CITES CZYREK, GEREMEK ON POLLS

PM211018 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 15 Oct 85 p 11

[Sandro Viola dispatch: "In Poland Nobody Wins"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw -- The postelection atmosphere in Poland is one of a comedy of errors or of deceits. Indeed, the figures for the election turnout (the only ones with any real political significance in yesterday's vote) are very controversial, and vary spectacularly from one source to the other. On the one hand the government announced even before the count was over, that "over 78 percent" of Poland's 26 million voters cast a ballot. On the other hand the opposition maintains that the number of voters was under 55 percent. In Gdansk, Lech Walesa announced that in the workers' cities on the Baltic coast where the major thrust for freedom began 5 years ago, the turnout was 35-50 percent.

Yesterday morning as the first results were coming out I met with the regime's second-in-command. [Polish United Workers Party Secretariat member] Joszef Czyrek showed absolutely no signs of bluster or -- judging from my impression -- of any profound satisfaction. I found him, as always, realistic and balanced. He talked not so much about success as about the difficulties with which the regime achieved a result which it can, all in all, portray as positive. "Bear in mind," he said, "the context in which the elections took place: the church in a detached position of what we could call 'non-support' for these general elections; internal adversaries urging the Poles to stage a boycott; and foreign radio stations which gave them constant support.

Add to this the fact that we took no preelectoral measures -- tax cuts, economic concessions, or amnesties -- to influence the electorate. Take this background into account and you will see why we consider the figures to be more than positive. There was one factor that was important: to establish whether the trend toward stabilization would be confirmed. Well, the confirmation has come. Poland is becoming more and

During our conversation I heard Czyrek complaining in a restrained but very explicit manner about the attitude adopted by the church with respect to the general elections. And indeed, now that the elections are over one's suspicions increase as to whether the church made a mistake in rejecting Jaruzelski's overtures when the general tried in the spring and summer to include a number of Catholic figures on the electoral lists. As a conditions for accepting their candidacy, those figures demanded encouragement from the episcopate and approval by the church. But Jozef Cardinal Glemp and other Polish bishops expressed reservations and adopted a detached stance which was tantamount to a negative assessment in the eyes of the Catholics to whom the regime was offering a definite seat in the Sejm.

From what I was told by one of the most responsible opposition sources, Bronislaw Geremek, it seems that eventually the general actually offered the Catholics half of the places on the national list, that is, 25 seats. That was no small offer -- despite the many legitimate suspicions -- in view of the regime's progressive stiffening up. The new Sejm would have had a group of deputies who were not only independent of any ties with the regime's institutions but also strengthened by the moral and political backing of the church. In the direction of the "increasingly different" Poland which is certainly close to the hearts of both the episcopate and the opposition, it would certainly have been a major innovation.

"The blueprint that is emerging," Bronislaw Geremek explained, "is to unite, almost merge, the state's three bodies -- the Army, the security services, and the party. This power structure will use strong-arm methods to lead a country which (in the view of the 'Jaruzelski group') has shown itself incapable of discipline over the years.

"In other words, since nothing of any use can be done 'with' the Poles, the leadership class will do all that can be done 'for' the Poles. In order to make itself understood properly, the only message being conveyed to the people is that of force. The struggle will continue against corruption, against 'social parasites,' and against drunkenness. This is a message which could encounter considerable response from the 'silent majority,' those who are not with the regime but not with the opposition either and who certainly welcome these arguments at a time when laxity, the black market, and the nouveaux riches are on the increase."

ECONOMY 'BETTER THAN EXPECTED THREE YEARS AGO'

LN210905 Warsaw PAP in English 0700 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 20 -- The year 1985 closes the realization [as received] of the 3-year plan and the economic performance achieved in this year will be the economy's starting point for the coming 5-year period, First Deputy Chairman of the Government Planning Commission Franciszek Kubiczek told PAP in an interview in which he also reviewed Poland's chances for fulfilment of the 3-year plan. Here are his main points:

The correction of the plan turned out unnecessary, although its implementation was strongly jeopardized by tough winter. However, the indispensable acceleration in task realization, which would help us fully recover the losses, has not occurred. Therefore, the central annual plan may not be fulfilled by all of the industrial branches. The biggest arrears are still found in steel production, nitrogenous fertilizers, cement, and sulphur extraction.

The electroengineering, light, and food industries are doing quite well and may well exceed the planned tasks, Kubiczek said.

The implementation of investments is also better than last year. Favourable changes are observed in the structure of outlays. Sums spent for purchases of machinery and equipment grow faster than spendings on construction-assembly works. There are many signs that socialized housebuilding will also meet the target figure of 130,000 new flats, said vice-chairman of the Government Planning Commission.

Speaking in general terms, we also note favorable performance in farming, where this year's production is expected to be just as high as planned or even higher, he continued.

As regards foreign trade, the turnovers with socialist states will make the plan too, while the situation is more difficult in trade with capitalist countries. Imports are going as planned, especially in industrial and agricultural supplies. But there are hindrances in exports and it will need considerable effort to make them up.

The 1985 plan provided for a 12-13 per cent increase in wages and 4 per cent in industrial production. These proportions are hard to be kept though. Wages have grown by 18-19 per cent and the production -- only 2.7 per cent so far. All in all, the plan for incomes of the population will be exceeded by about 200 billion zlotys. At the same time, there were no over-than-planned production of market goods, which has created an inflation gap, said Kubiczek.

This situation is above all a consequence of a "wages folly" that took place in enterprises late last year, Kubiczek said. These questions were comprehensively discussed by the Council of Ministers last July. Enterprises had their finances thoroughly audited, which cost over a dozen executives their posts. Also, bankruptcy proceedings are being prepared for some enterprises and this sharp course will be continued.

Prices will group by 14-15 per cent this year, that is, only 1-2 points higher than planned.

Despite various difficulties in the implementation of this year's economic tasks, the 3-year plan will certainly be fulfilled. For example, the plan speaks of a 10-12 per cent increase in national income, whereas it will actually grow by some 14 per cent. Consumption from people's individual incomes was planned to go up by about 8.5-11 per cent but in practice it will reach 13.5 per cent. Or industrial output growth: The planned figure was 14.3-16.3 per cent and the actual one is estimated as 16 per cent.

The plans of production in the electroengineering, light, and food industries will be considerably exceeded, while the steel, chemical, and wood industries may end below the plan. In agriculture, plant production will top the plan but animal production is likely to be 1 per cent lower than expected. In general, the situation in economy this year is better than expected three years ago.

Industrial production will reach the pre-crisis level, that is one reached before 1980. The national income, however, will remain about 10 per cent smaller than in late 1970s. Nevertheless, we have noted a systematic economic growth since 1983 and speaking about a crisis in this context would be a misunderstanding today.

The state of balancing our economy has largely improved since early 1983, although the situation is still differentiated. Production processes are now much better balanced and home market supplies are also better. But still the progress in balancing investment processes is unsatisfactory. Our export to Western countries cannot satisfy us either.

We are going to lay strong emphasis on higher waging discipline and inevitable systematic modifications in 1986-1990. Greater efficiency of management is now the issue number one. This must be reached by better organization of work, scientific and technological progress, modernized technical outfit of work-stands. Means for this must be worked out by enterprises themselves, though this sphere is the most risky one.

All the recent changes in economic reform's mechanisms and tools will boost economic efficiency. Their main principles may be formulated as follows: more profit, high rentability, and big gains for efficient managers, versus generally sharper instruments meant to force improvement in lagging enterprises by the threat of bankruptcy, Kubiczek concluded.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS ON ACHIEVEMENTS JULY 84-85

AU111333 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 9 Oct 85 p 2

["Government Achievements in the Period July 1984-July 1985"]

[Text] PAP -- For several years now it has been government practice to inform society about work programs which have been undertaken and to account for the carrying out of these programs. Below are several points based on a report on the work of the government from July 1984 to July 1985.

The government worked closely with the Sejm and its commissions. During 1984 and the first half of 1985 the Sejm passed 80 laws, 54 of which were prepared on the initiative of the government. The government also presented the Sejm with a considerable amount of information, annual plan assumptions, and the outline of a 5-year plan in the form of three options.

Use continues to be made of the advice, opinions, and suggestions made by the numerous bodies and collegiate associations attached to the Council of Ministers and the office of the chairman of the Council of Ministers when important decisions are taken. The government has acted in conjunction with the Executive Committee of the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] National Council; it has developed partner-like cooperation with the National Council of Trade Unions; and it has cooperated with other social organizations.

As a result of government action on public order and legal and social discipline observance, growth in the crime rate has been arrested, the number of crimes detected has risen significantly, public property is better protected, and order in public places has improved.

Regulations concerning population records and identity papers have been altered in order to relieve citizens of many bureaucratic duties.

Taking account of public demands, the Council of Ministers Committee for Observing Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline proposed changes to the penal code and submitted draft amendments.

The control of private sector enterprises, including Polonia firms, was continued.

There was a strengthening in all fields of ties with socialist states, particularly with the USSR. Relations with developing countries have expanded and progress has been made in the normalization of political and economic relations with the West.

The foundation of state financial policy has been implemented for changes in economic structures -- in a manner appropriate for present and future social needs and for increasing management efficiency while increasing production, including market production. Efforts are being made to halt inflation while simultaneously balancing the domestic market and foreign currency trade with foreign countries. Growth has occurred in all areas which comprise the foundations of economic activity. Work aimed at energy and raw material conservation was continued. Foreign currency consumption was reduced.

As a result of better supplies of materials for plant preservation -- equipment and certain types of fertilizers -- progress in land reclamation, the supply of water to farming, and the creation of appropriate price differentials the production of foodstuffs and raw materials for their production has increased. A definite improvement has occurred in the industrial product market as well as in the foodstuff market. But the situation is not so good as far as the quality of many products is concerned.

In 1984 building tasks were completed with a surplus of 10,900 apartments. In the first half of 1985 there was a shortfall of 3,100 apartments in relation to the number envisaged in the program. Positive phenomena have been noted in local economies, the operation of technical services, and in supplying the population with water, thermal energy, and gas.

Government policy on employment, pay, social affairs, and health was aimed at both performing state social functions with regard to the economically weakest groups and at definite income differentiation, strengthening the incentive function of pay. Efforts were made to increase the production and import of medicines.

The foundation of scientific and technical progress for the years 1985-90 were worked out. An assessment was made of technical and technological fields in which Poland lags behind world standards and proposals on eliminating these shortcomings were formulated.

PLANNED EDUCATION, HOUSING TASKS NOT CARRIED OUT

LD212332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] A comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the resolution of the ninth party congress concerning the young generation opened a meeting of the Youth Commission of the PZPR Central Committee. On examining a report on Politburo decisions regarding the implementation of the resolution of the Party Central Committee's Ninth Plenum, it was stated that not all the tasks addressed to the Council of Ministers had been carried out by the planned deadline. This applies among other things to the allocation of building sites to youth housing cooperatives, to developing young people's knowledge and abilities in the field of microprocessor technology, and to equipping schools and universities with the appropriate installations. Specific examples were given to show the lack of interest by lower-level activists in implementing the resolution of the Ninth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee.

USSR CREDITS R200 Million To Modernize Shipyards

LD220420 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] [no dateline as received] -- Polish repair shipyards allocate 50 percent of their production capacity to the repairs of units from the Soviet fleet. In the lead here is the Gdansk repair yard, the biggest ship clinic of its kind on the Baltic. Soviet shipowners are interested in a greater increase in the number of repairs executed on their ships in Polish shipyards; they have expressed this on more than one occasion. In this connection the USSR has decided to provide Poland with credits amounting to R200 million to modernize our shipyards.

This is, above all, material and outfitting credit, to include wet docks and cranes, machine tools and hydraulic equipment for the building of wharves. This significant boost will allow our shipyards to greatly lower labor consumption, at the same time allowing them to repair, during the span of a year, a greater number of Soviet ships as well as Polish ships and those under different flags. In gaining new machines, fittings and equipment we will also improve the quality of the repair work we carry out. The good side of the USSR credit is the possibility of paying it off not in hard cash but through an increased amount of repair services for Soviet shipowners.

LEADERS' GREETINGS TO GDR ON 36th ANNIVERSARY

AU09915 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Oct 85 pp 1, 7

[Greetings message from Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to GDR counterparts on GDR national day]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, in Berlin:

Dear Comrades! On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, PPR State Council and government, and the Polish people, we send the fraternal GDR people, SED Central Committee, GDR State Council and Council of Ministers, and you personally our sincerest congratulations and greetings on the 36th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

During the 36 years of its existence and under the leadership of the SED, the GDR has achieved historic social transformations, a comprehensive development of the country, and has assumed a worthy place in international society.

In close alliance with the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states and within the framework of CEMA, the GDR is making an important contribution toward consolidating the strength and cohesion of the socialist community in the struggle to perpetuate peace and cooperation between nations.

On the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, as well as the important terms of the Zgorzelec Treaty, the relations of friendship, cooperation, and joint activity between the PPR and GDR serve the development of both states well and are an important factor in perpetuating the Yalta-Potsdam order in Europe and counteracting all revisionist aims and attempts to upset the situation on our continent.

We wish to continue this multifaceted cooperation, which serves the vital interests of both our states and peoples. Its further substantiation and animation is effectively encouraged by the implementation of the decisions made at the highest party and government level.

On your national day we wish you, dear comrades, many further achievements on the road to your socialist fatherland's comprehensive development.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers; Henryk Jablonski, PPR State Council chairman

ILIE VERDET REPLACES MINING MINISTER STEFANACHE

AU211108 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Oct 85 p 5

[Text] By presidential decree, Comrade Marin Stefanache is relieved as minister of mines. Comrade Ilie Verdet is appointed his replacement.

CEAUSESCU LEAVES FOR WARSAW PACT SUMMIT IN SOFIA

AU211416 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, left today for the People's Republic of Bulgaria to participate in the summit of party-state leaders of the Warsaw Pact member-countries. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and premier of the government; Constantin Olteanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of national defense; Petru Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; and Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

On his departure, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was seen off by full and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, by secretaries and members of the party Central Committee, by members of the State Council and government, and by representatives of central institutions and mass and public organizations. A group of Pioneers presented Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu with flowers as a token of love. The ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Bucharest and members of the embassy staff were also present.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EMERGENCY ENERGY MEASURES

Ceausescu Chairs PEC Meeting

AU211127 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Oct 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, chaired a Political Executive Committee [PEC] meeting on Thursday, 17 October.

The PEC examined a report on reducing the share of transportation costs within the total material production expenditures throughout the national economy. It was stressed that the share of transportation costs within total material production costs and in the social product has decreased with every passing year.

The PEC assessed that the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications, as well as other ministries and economic units have not taken the necessary measures, so that costs continue to be high and have an increased share in total material production costs. It was established that further firm steps will have to be taken to substantially cut back on these costs in all transportation fields, especially in auto transportation, the costs of which are much higher than in other transportation sectors.

In connection with further improving transportation activity, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu recommended that special stress be placed on increasing railroad transportation, which is much less expensive than auto transportation, and that a special plan for supplying new cars -- including large cargo capacity cars for the transportation of coal and iron ore -- and ensuring all necessary means be adopted to increase their share in overall transportation activity.

The party secretary general recommended that all necessary measures be taken to make better use of the Danube for transportation purposes and better use of navigable rivers. It was also recommended to take appropriate measures to make maximal use of all capacities available in maritime transportation.

Auto transportation, however, was assessed as being very expensive and thus measures were established to make rational and optimal use of autos in order to ensure substantial cost reductions. It was also recommended that measures be taken to constantly cut back on transportation costs of enterprises and other economic units using their own autos, so that they are much less than the general level of costs established for auto transportations by the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications.

During the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu demanded that the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications, together with the Central Council for Workers Control of Socioeconomic Activity, should urgently revise the overall program of transportation measures up to 20 November this year and should submit it for discussion and approval by the PEC of the RCP Central Committee.

The PEC then examined the way the program provisions on fulfilling the electrical power production for 1985 have been implemented, a program adopted in the spring of the current year. The PEC assessed the activity carried out by the Ministry of Electric Power as completely inappropriate to implement those measures and to ensure the electric power needed by the national economy in conformity with established norms. It was especially stressed that the powerplants operating on coal continue to operate inappropriately, thus supplying much less energy than their capacity would allow. This is a fact that created a number of difficulties in the normal operation and plan fulfillments of other branches of the national economy. It was stressed that in this sector serious failingsin using, repairing, and the proper maintenance of power installations have been obvious and that there have been serious violations of work discipline and great lack of responsibility in fulfilling the duties and tasks entrusted to this sector.

Due to nonimplementation of measures established by the party and state leadership in order to fulfill the program on achieving electric power production envisaged for 1985, and for the serious failings in organizing, running, and controlling electric energy systems activity, the PEC decided to relieve the minister of electric power and the government deputy prime minister in charge of the power sector of their positions.

At the same time, the PEC established measures to introduce strict order and discipline, an emergency state, and, accordingly, a militarized work system throughout the energy system.

The PEC also established measures so that ministries producing energy equipment and installations will urgently come forward with tangible measures aimed at completely fulfilling all that is necessary so that each unit in the electrical power system, particularly the power plants operating on coal, will operate at planned capacity and thus ensure the total electric power necessary for the national economy.

Along with the measures for increasing electric power production, the party secretary general stressed the need to intensify -- in all branches of the national economy and in all productive units -- actions to cut back on power consumption and to recover and reuse energy.

In connection with the program on increasing coal extraction, the PEC assessed that there are still serious failings in this field. Thus tasks established regarding energy coal production, coking coal, and the people's consumption were not fulfilled in keeping with the levels established. Proceeding from this situation, the PEC decided on a number of measures to strengthen the leadership activity in this area.

The PEC then examined a report on the efficiency of tourist activity in the 1982-85 period and proposals for 1986. The report stresses that economic volume in the international tourist activity has constantly increased. Despite all this and taking into account the material base created and the importance of the tasks envisaged in this area, the PEC assessed that the results registered in the current year fall short of possibilities. Within the Ministry of Tourism there have been serious failings and violations of the recommendations and measures established, and of the party decision and this has had a negative impact on the efficiency of tourist activity and has decreased the foreign currency share of this important branch of the national economy. Because of the serious failings that have been obvious in the organization and running of this field of activity, the PEC has decided to sanction the minister of tourism and the deputy prime minister in charge of tourist activity at a party level. At the same time, the PEC established measures to expand and make better use of the material tourist base, to increase its efficiency, and recommended that a program on the development of tourism in 1986 should be drafted as soon as possible and presented for approval.

Gas, Fuel Oil, Coal Shortages

DW211011 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1900 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Peter Miroschnikoff report from Bucharest over video; from the "Tagesschau" newscast]

[Excerpts] Effective 15 November private vehicles will be prohibited from driving due to the acute shortage of gasoline. Kilometer-long lines at gasoline stations are already part of ordinary life in Romania. In the provinces the complete ration of 40 liters per month cannot always be had. Occasionally it is necessary to wait for gasoline deliveries for several days. In that case, car owners rush from their jobs to their vehicles to prevent anyone from forcing their way into line. Protests can hardly be heard in the lines; popular ire is vented in biting jokes or in abuse of the gas station attendants if they allow privileged comrades to move ahead in line.

There are bottlenecks in the fuel oil and coal supply as well, so that the Romanians are afraid of the start of cold weather. Following today's emergency decree, the people of Bucharest -- the capital that has become Europe's darkest anyway -- fear cutoffs of gas and power supplies for several hours daily.

ION DINCA RECEIVES CPC DELEGATION 17 OCT

AU171708 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1456 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/10/1985 -- Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian first deputy prime minister, received, on October 17, Chen Yunlin [spelling as received], assistant-secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Committee of the Heilongjiang Province, who is paying a visit to Romania, at head of a delegation.

Aspects of the Romanian-Chinese economic collaboration, in agriculture and the food industry in particular, were discussed.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH ON AWARDING DENG XIAOPING

AU111332 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deng Xiaoping: I take particular pleasure in handing you our country's highest distinction, the Star of the SR of Romania, First Class With Sash, awarded you by the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Government of Socialist Romania.

This award represents the appreciation of our party and state leadership for your important contribution to developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the SR of Romania and the PRC, between the RCP and the CPC, and between the peoples of our countries. It also represents appreciation for the tireless activity you have carried out and are carrying out to promote the general cause of socialism, peace, and international cooperation.

The working people in our country and the Romanian Communists are acquainted with and value the achievements registered by the diligent, enthusiastic, and friendly Chinese people under CPC leadership in their homeland's socioeconomic development and your special role in achieving these results, and in initiating and carrying out the great regenerative transformations experienced today by People's China.

I take pleasure in stressing, on this occasion too, that we greatly value the fruitful relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and China which are characterized by longstanding and beautiful traditions. They took shape and developed throughout many years, and withstood many difficult international circumstances and many trials throughout history, thus always proving their viability. These relations are built on the lasting foundation of the principles of socialism, full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, and comradely assistance, a fact that has made and is making them fruitful and durable, and lends them adamant strength.

Within the framework of the current visit we are paying to your country, we have reached new understandings and positive conclusions guaranteeing that in the future, too, Romanian-Chinese relations will constantly develop both at a general political level and in such areas as the economy, science and technology, culture, and other fields of great interest for the progress of both countries. We have also reached the conclusion that we must continue to develop Romanian-Chinese cooperation and collaboration at an international level in the struggle for peace, disarmament, the assertion of the policy of independence and free development for all people, and in the struggle for a better and more just world on our planet. I am convinced that, through joint efforts, Romanian-Chinese relations will assert themselves to a greater extent as an example of relations between socialist and friendly countries which are cooperating closely in all areas in the interest and for the benefit of their peoples and the cause of socialism, progress, and peace in the world.

Esteemed Comrade Deng Xiaoping, handing you this high distinction of the SR of Romania, I want to extend once again my warmest congratulations and our comradely wishes for much good health, a long life, energy in your work, and greater and greater success in the highly responsible activity you are carrying out aimed at the flourishing of People's China and the happiness of the Chinese people, at progress and peace in the world. (applause)

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S DPRK VISIT

AU181159 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Oct 85 pp 1, 3

[Toast proposed by President Nicolae Ceausescu at dinner given in his honor by DPRK President Kim Il-song in Pyongyang -- 12 October]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed Korean comrades, comrades and friends: It gives me particular pleasure to extend warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes to you, dear Comrade Kim Il-song, to all comrades of the party and state leadership of the DPRK, and to all friendly Korean people on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and the Romanian people, and on my own and my wife's behalf. (loud applause)

I also want to express my warmest thanks for the welcome we were given in the beautiful capital of your country, for the proofs of friendship shown us by Pyongyang residents, and for the warm and comradely hospitality we enjoy on the soil of friendly Korea. (loud applause)

I also want to express particular thanks to our good friend, Comrade Kil Il-song, for his words of appreciation of socialist Romania, the Romanian people, and myself, and of the personal and friendly relations and mutual appreciation that have existed between us for a long time. (loud applause) With each visit, our meetings and talks marked events of particular importance in the development of great and lasting Romanian-Korean friendship.

It was a great satisfaction for me to meet again and have talks with my close friend, Comrade Kim Il-song, during his visit last year to Romania. I want to express the conviction that this current visit, too, and the understandings that will be reached will strengthen even more the close friendship and cooperation between our countries, parties, and peoples in socialist construction and in the struggle for social progress and peace throughout the world.

We value especially highly the elevated stage of these relations which are based on the principles of full equlity, mutual esteem and respect, and on the common ideals and goals of socialist construction and of safeguarding peace. We are sure that during the talks we will conduct during this visit we will find further ways and means to further expand the framework of our economic, scientific-technological, cultural, and other cooperation in keeping with the greater and vigorously developing potential available to our countries and peoples.

It gives me special pleasure to take this opportunity, too, to convey my warmest congratulations on the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] -- an event of decisive importance for the destiny of your country and friendly Korean people. (loud applause)

We sincerely rejoice at the great achievements registered by the Korean people under the leadership of the WPK, headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, and we wish you, dear comrades and friends, further achievements in implementing the decisions of the sixth party congress and in building a new, free, and prosperous life on your homeland's soil. (loud applause)

Within this framework, too, we want to reiterate the active solidarity of the RCP, socialist Romania, and all Romanian people with the just struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful and independent reunification of the homeland without any outside interference. (loud applause)

We actively support Comrade Kim Il-song's initiatives regarding reducing tension on the Korean Peninsula and beginning a broad dialogue between the two sides in Korea -- including the organization of tripartite talks. We welcome all initiatives designed to ensure the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea! (loud applause)

Dear comrades and friends, the Romanian people are engaged with all their strength in implementing programs on socialist construction adopted by the 13th RCP Congress that put forth the goals for a higher stage of development of the Romanian socialist society. The new 1986-1990 5-Year Plan will ensure -- through its provisions -- the greater consolidation of the socialist mode of production, an improvement in the country's material and cultural potential, and the strengthening of its independence and sovereignty; it will ensure the more vigorous assertion of a new quality of work and of life for all our people. We pay particular attention to speeding up the process of intensive development of the national economy, to increasing and modernizing the force of production, to broadening our own raw material and energy base, to improving quality, and to increasing productivity and efficiency in all ares of socioeconomic activity.

Concerning ourselves with ensuring all necessary conditions for the successful construction of socialism in our homeland, we also pay particular attention to international developments. Particular tension continues to prevail in the international arena as a result of the arms race, especially the nuclear one, which has gained unprecedented proportions, thus constantly increasing the danger of a new world war that would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe in which the whole of human civilization and the very conditions for the existence of life on our planet would disappear.

This is why the fundamental issue of our time is to halt the arms race, to proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to defend peoples' and nations' supreme right to life, to free and dignified existence, and to peace! More than ever, progressive and realistic forces throughout the world and all peoples must unite their efforts and do all they can to prevent a new world war, to achieve disarmament, and safeguard peace. (loud applause)

We are particularly concerned about the serious situation that has been created in Europe through the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles and the nuclear countermeasures taken by the Soviet Union. Within the framework of Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva, all necessary efforts must be made and highly responsible action must be taken -- by both sides -- to reach appropriate accords that will bring about the cessation of the arms race and the elimination of all nuclear weapons from Europe and throughout the world.

Since intermediate-range missiles concern all peoples, we believe that all countries, especially the NATO and Warsaw Pact member-countries, must be more active and must contribute, in one form or another, to the success of the Geneva negotiations and the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting of this fall, and to the achievement of accords that will halt the arms race both on earth and in outer space.

Romania advocates and struggles very determinedly to eliminate the use or threat of force in international relations and to resolve all conflicts and disputes between states solely through political means and negotiations.

In interstate relations we must do all we can to affirm and respect the principles of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, of refraining from the use or threat of force, and of each nation's right to free development without any outside interference. (loud applause)

Romania advocates a universal solution to the problems of underdevelopment -- including the inordinately high foreign debts that hamper the progress of developing countries -- the organization of realistic negotiations within the United Nations between rich and poor countries in order to settle those problems and establish a New International Economic Order.

We are for an increased role of the United Nations in the international arena, and for the participation, on equal footing, of all states -- especially the small- and medium-sized states, and the developing and nonaligned countries -- in the democratic solution of all problems on which the safeguarding of progress and the peace of all peoples depends.

I want to stress with great satisfaction that, with regard to the fundamental international issues, our parties and countries have identical or very close positions and they cooperate closely in the international arena. (loud applause)

I am convinced that the current visit will strengthen Romanian-Korean friendship and cooperation in socialist construction in our countries even more, and will develop our cooperation in the international arena and in the struggle for peace and disarmament, and for achieving the ideals of freedom, independence, and progress of all nations in the world.

With these thoughts I want to toast to:

-- an eternal and unshakable friendship and militant cooperation and solidarity between our parties, countries, and peoples;

-- the WPK and the progress and flourishing of the DPRK;

-- the well-being and happiness of the heroic and friendly Korean people and the achievement of their legitimate aspirations for national unity;

-- the good health, long life, and happiness of esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health of Comrade Kim Song-ae;

-- cooperation and peace in the world; and

-- the good health of all of you! (loud applause)

'UPWARD TREND' SEEN IN USSR-PRC RELATIONS

LD212054 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Commentary by Milka Sundic]

[Text] We continue with our topical foreign policy commentary. The seventh round of Soviet-Chinese consultations on normalizing relations between the two countries has ended in Beijing. The brief statement signed by the deputy foreign affairs ministers of China and the USSR points to the conclusion that relations between Moscow and Beijing are taking an upward turn. Milka Sundic comments.

When the official statement on talks between the Chinese and Soviet deputy foreign affairs ministers says that the talks proceeded in a frank, pleasant, and businesslike atmosphere, it is a quite certain and reliable sign that the seventh round of Soviet-Chinese consultations on normalizing relations between the two countries has been more successful than the preceding ones. The very fact that the two countries agreed to expand bilateral ties and contacts in many spheres, and that they expressed a readiness to further improve mutual relations on the political, economic, scientific and technical, and cultural level, is the best confirmation of this.

As in the sixth round of the Soviet-Chinese talks, held in Moscow in April, the deputy foreign affairs ministers of the two countries also discussed a number of international issues, not just normalizing mutual relations. The views of China and the USSR on topical international problems are essentially different, but this was evidently no hindrance to the two countries' delegations widening the dialogue to the sphere of international relations. To recap: China advocates the peaceful settlement of international disputes and is most interested in improving Soviet-U.S. relations in the spirit of the principles of active and peaceful coexistence. On the other hand, China is concerned for both great powers to develop and promote cooperation on the aforementioned principles, and in this regard has achieved a considerable breakthrough. U.S. Vice President Bush's sojourn in Beijing while the seventh round of Sino-Soviet talks was still underway enabled China to find out in detail all about the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit dialogue, and also to put forward its views on topical international problems, something which both superpowers are most interested in, as they are in improving bilateral relations with China.

The agreement between China and the USSR to work to improve bilateral relations, not just on the economic, scientific and technical, and cultural level but also on the political level, could be conditionally interpreted as an indication of a trend in relations between the two countries which might one day lead to a removal of the essential obstacles that make it impossible to say that Sino-Soviet relations are good and friendly. One is speaking here only of an indication: The seventh round of talks, like the preceding ones, did not lead to any progress in overcoming the three main obstacles standing in the way of the full normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. What is more, it could be said that in this regard nothing will change too quickly. The USSR is not prepared to withdraw its toops from Afghanistan, to withhold its support from Vietnam and its aggression in Cambodia, nor are there any indications that there could be any early reduction of Soviet troops near the Chinese border. China, for its part, considers that without this there can be no question of full normalization of relations with the USSR.

True, the present situation in relations between the two countries is no longer as it has been over the past 20 or so years.

For, as the statement on the completion of the seventh round of Soviet-Chinese dialogue says, the two countries are ready to work to promote bilateral cooperation, despite the existing obstacles. And this really is developing quite successfully. No longer are there those polemics between the two countries which were a feature in Soviet-Chinese relations for a long time. So it still suffices to say that Soviet-Chinese relations are enjoying an upward trend.

'NORMALIZATION' OF TIES WITH ALBANIA URGED

LD190833 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2243 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, October 18 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia urges the normalization of relations with Albania but also an end to official Tirana's encouraging irredentism and nationalism in the Yugoslav province of Albania and the abandoning of the idea of "Greater Albania".

The above was told to foreign newsmen accredited to Belgrade by President of the Republic Presidency of Serbia Dusan Ckrebic, here, today. Ckrebic said that the idea of "Greater Albania" implies the changing of the borders. The changing of the borders, said Ckrebic, is at variance with the Helsinki agreement of European countries. If this is not binding on Albania, it certainly is binding on Yugoslavia as a signatory of the agreement.

Relations between Yugoslavia and Albania have not undergone any spectacular change since the death of Enver Hoxha, Ckrebic said, whereas Tirana's relations with some Western countries have been improving.

ZARKOVIC SENDS GREETINGS TO DPRK ON ANNIVERSARY

AU171047 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Oct 85 p 6

[Text] Belgrade -- Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram on the 40th anniversary of the Korean Workers Party to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, in which he expresses best wishes for a further success in the socialist development of the country and the general prosperity of the friendly people of the DPRK.

The telegram also expresses satisfaction about the successful development of the relationship and cooperation between the LCY and the Workers Party of Korea as well as between the two socialist and nonaligned countries.

PLANINC RECEIVES FRG ECONOMICS MINISTER FOR TALKS

LD162308 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, received Martin Bangemann, FRG minister of economics, who is visiting Yugoslavia. In the talks, they positively assessed overall relations and cooperation between the two countries. The president of the Federal Executive Council acquainted Bangemann, minister for economies, with current Yugoslav economic trends, while Bangemann stressed that the FRG has always supported more extensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC and that it will do the same in the future.

Bangemann Remarks on Trade

LD162253 Hamburg DPA in German 0922 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 16 Oct (DPA) -- FRG Economics Minister Martin Bangemann intends to support Yugoslav wishes for greater trade with the FRG and the EC. The market must be opened further for Yugoslavia, the minister said today at the end of his 2-day visit to Belgrade. Yugoslavia, which has debts of about $20 billion in the West, has been complaining for years about the continuing trade deficit with the FRG. With a trade volume of $1.5 billion, the deficit in the first 8 months of this year was more than $400 million, according to information from Belgrade.

KUWAITI INTERIOR MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

LD211516 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1428 GMT 21 Oct 85

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, October 21 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Kuwaiti Internal Ministry, headed by Minister of the Interior Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, is currently on an official visit to Yugoslavia. Sources in Belgrade say that the visit is taking place as part of the framework of promoting overall bilateral relations between Kuwait and Yugoslavia, as two friendly and nonaligned countries.

Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs Dobroslav Culafic and Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah today discussed further development of cooperation in the fields of security in questions of mutual interest, with special emphasis on combating all forms of international terrorism and other organized forms of international crime.

'UNFAVORABLE ECONOMIC TRENDS' EXAMINED

LD172324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1842 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Oct (TANJUG) -- The current economic situation and the immediate tasks aimed at overcoming inflation were the subject of today's augmented session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium chaired by President Vidoje Zarkovic. Members of the SFRY Presidency, the president of the SFRY Assembly, the president of the Federal Executive Council, the president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, the president of the federal board of SUBNOR [Federation of Veterans' Association] of Yugoslavia, the president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, the governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, and other officials in the federation took part in the work of the session. The introductory report was submitted by Nikola Stojanovic, member of the Presidium.

The Presidium stated that unfavorable economic trends -- primarily high inflation, decelerated growth in the economy and exports, decreasing share of organizations of associated labor in the distribution of income, and the continued fall in the working people's living standard -- have exacerbated the economic crisis and are hampering the realization of the tasks of the country's socioeconomic development.

The need to mobilize fully all social and economic factors in the country -- from the federation, republics and provinces to basic organizations of associated labor -- to engage all creative forces in the efforts to halt unfavorable economic trends, and to implement urgently the long-term economic stabilization program was stressed.

At the session, a particular warning was aimed against the damaging and destructive effect of high and uncontrolled inflation on all economic operations. The increase in inflation at such a rate is seriously disrupting relations within expanded reproduction. It creates conditions in which work results are neglected when redistributing income; it distorts economic criteria and values, and devalues the efforts and achieved results of those economic subjects and sections of the working class that shoulder the heaviest burden of economic stabilization.

It was stressed at the session that urgent measures, which must be resolutely implemented, are needed if the high rate is to be curbed.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium is resolute in its view that, if economic stabilization is to be successfully implemented, all necessary measures in the sphere of the economic system and the developing and economic policy should be adopted by the end of the year, as well as the 1986 resolution and a new medium term plan.

To this end it is necessary to take all the measures needed for unburdening the economy by reducing the costs of using loans from primary issue, from commercial banks and by reducing public expenditure and the cost of welfare services. The Federal Executive Council, the National Bank of Yugoslavia, and the competent organs in the republics and provinces must formulate as soon as possible the proposed measures and activities to achieve this. It is also necessary to secure, in keeping with the law, a more efficient social price control, stimulate production growth, particularly the export-intended production in an organized way, and take all the measures necessary to speed up the turnover of resources and to financially consolidate the economy. In the same way urgent measures are needed for implementing the steps, contained in the stabilization program, to eliminate price disparity. A more rapid and consistent implementation of the stabilization program in the agroindustrial complex is of exceptional importance for curbing inflation, since the increase in food prices is a vital factor in the standard of living. Only in this way will it be possible to halt a decline in the living standard and create conditions for gradually raising it again.

It is the Presidium's view that if all these tasks are to be carried out, an active part must be taken by all creative forces of our society. All institutions and indivduals who, through their experience and know-how, can ensure that by the end of the year all the proposals, measures and actions are adopted; and proponents, datelines and effects of the radical changes in the struggle to overcome inflation determined.

It was also emphasized that the central and provincial LC committees must insist in the SFRY Assembly that the process of coordinating opinions about the issues concerning the system of economic and developing policy on the basis of the long-term economic stabilization program and the LCY Central Committee's standpoints be speeded up so that all the measures and planning documents may be adopted on time. The methods whereby conditions and blockades are imposed in the process of decisionmaking and agreement-reaching are unacceptable, particularly in view of the fact that time is becoming an increasingly important factor in our efforts to successfully realize the economic stabilization program. It does not allow any slowness, foot-dragging, or inefficiency.

The present situation calls for all socialist forces to make concerted efforts to launch a broad-based-based social action aimed at mobilizing all material and human potentials so that the economic stabilization program can be urgently implemented. By tightening responsibility and through greater involvement we shall create a social climate which will be conducive to increased production and a rise in productivity and exports. These are, in the Presidium's view, the most important tasks facing subjective forces in the current efforts to increase political and economic stability of Yugoslavia and to make successful preparations for the coming LC congresses and conferences.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES BRANDT VISIT, CONGRESS

LD161736 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1608 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Oct (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium held a meeting today, presided over by Vidoje Zarkovic. It discussed and endorsed proposed standpoints of the LCY Central Committee on implementing the constitutional conception of the Yugoslav federation. The Presidium concluded that this proposal should be discussed at the 21st session of the Central Committee which has been convened for 30 and 31 October 1985.

The Presidium also discussed a proposal on the participation of representatives of foreign political parties and movements at the 13th LCY Congress. The LCY Central Committee will make a decision on this.

The Presidium endorsed a report on the scientific and research projects of the Presidium's Center for Social Research in connection with the activities of LCY organizations and bodies.

Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, informed members of the Presidium about the recent visit by Willi Brandt, chairman of the SPD, to Yugoslavia and the tasks held between the two delegations on bilateral cooperation and topical international questions. It was judged that the talks were held in a friendly atmopshere, that they touched upon many issues, were useful, and that they will contribute to efforts toward further development of relations between the SPD and the LCY and between the two countries.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL APPROVES SOCIAL PLAN CHANGES

LD191739 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1245 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Oct (TANJUG) -- At its session yesterday and today, the Federal Executive Council, presided over by Milka Planinc, approved the amendements to the draft Social Plan for Yugoslavia for the period from 1986 to 1990. The amendments were established, it is reported, on the basis of remarks made by the assemblies of the socialist republics and provinces on the draft, on the outcome so far of negotiations in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, and on the basis of studies of individual aspects of future development. These studies, carried out at separate sessions of the Federal Executive Council, concern the strategy for economic relations with other countries, and the development of the agro-complex, tourism, communications, financing of the federation, and so on.

The Council concluded that in the course of these examinations, the basic directions and developmental aims contained in the draft Social Plan for Yugoslavia for the period 1986 to 1990 have met with support. Proceeding from the law on the foundations of the system of social planning and on the current Social Plan of Yugoslavia, the Social Plan for Yugoslavia for the coming medium-term period should establish the basic orientation for the financial consolidation of the economy and the strategy for the development of economic relations with other countries, for the development of science and technology, energy, agriculture, communications, and all-people's defense. The plan should envisage structural changes which will lead to the achievement of the long-term aims and tasks of the socioeconomic development of Yugoslavia, with the primary aim of increasing exports of goods and services and the greater involvement of the Yugoslav economy in world economic developments.

In accordance with the agreement in the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council will submit the finalized text of the draft Social Plan for Yugoslavia for the period 1986 to 1990 to the Assembly in order to facilitate the effective continuation of the process of agreement-reaching.

DECLINE IN LIVING STANDARDS FORESEEN, POLL SHOWS

LD211731 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Summary] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- At a session today of the SAWPY Federal Conference section for social policy, health, and living standards, it was pointed out that the Yugoslav Social Plan for 1986-1990 must envisage measures for conducting a more active social policy more closely linked to economic goals and development. For the third year in a row, it was noted, there has been an increase in the number of households whose standard of living is falling; more and more people, according to the latest olls, expect the family's standard of living to fall further. Two-thirds of households now expect a deterioration in their living standard, and in March this year only 5 percent of households assessed their overall income to be adequate. The reality of such assessments is confirmed by the fact that consumption of meat, fruit, clothing and footwear is continuing to fall every year.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION -- Belgrade, Oct 18 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia exported 652.8 million dollars' worth of goods to Italy in the January-September period which was 5.9 percent on the same period last year. Imports in the period increased by 13.2 percent and valued 699.5 million dollars. These figures were revealed at a meeting at the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy. The risein Yugoslav sales in Italy in the past few years results from the greater participation of finished products and a drop in exports of raw materials. In 1984, exports to Italy, Yugoslavia's third largest trade partners, jumped 30 percent compared with the preceding year. But participants warned that growing protectionism on the EEC market is increasingly affecting Yugoslav exports to Italy. Italian companies are pressing Yugoslav exporters to voluntarily limit their sales in Italy, regardless of more competitive Yugoslav prices. The Italian companies have announced that they will initiate anti-dumping proceedings at the EEC headquarters if Yugoslav enterprises do not exercise voluntary self-restraint. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0015 GMT 18 Oct 85 LD]

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION UP -- Belgrade, October 18 (TANJUG) -- Industrial production in Yugoslavia rose 10.6 percent in September compared to August, the Federal Statistical Office has announced. Including the latest increase, the industrial production rose 2.4 percent in the first nine months this year compared to the corresponding period last year. The non-ferrous industry increased its output 12.9, the processing of leather and furs 8.9, tobacco 7.5, non-metals 7.3 and gas 6.9 [percent]. 14 industrial branches recorded somewhat slower growth, between 0.5 percent and 4.9. The production of animal food and building materials recorded the sharpest drop -- 15.1 percent and 5.2, respectively. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0950 GMT 18 Oct 85 LD]